

Extra 12 Million Shocks India Census Takers

By Tyler Marshall

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW DELHI — Detailed analysis of India's recent census will take years, but the country's political leaders and planners are reeling from what they have learned so far.

They were shocked to find that India has 12 million people more than they had thought and even more shocked by indications that:

- The birthrate is far higher than they had believed.
- Contrary to expectations, virtually no progress has been made toward stemming population growth since the last census 10 years ago, despite an investment of \$850 million.

Many interpret the results reported by the census as a major failure of the world's oldest family planning program.

Rami Chhabra, a program direc-

tor at the Family Planning Foundation in New Delhi, said the census results are a "searing indictment of the administration of the family planning program... which has hopelessly failed to achieve its objectives."

Those involved in setting Indian population policy believe now that the long-range target of stabilizing the population at around 900 million by 1995 is no longer possible.

"Out of the Question"

"It's out of the question," said Dr. V.A. Panandiker, who chaired a government working group on population policy that recommended the goal in a report submitted a year ago.

Two years ago, I was talking about 930 to 940 million by the end of the century. Now I think it is optimistic to talk of less than a billion.

In terms of the impact on development planning, the implications of a failure to control the population growth are enormous.

Development programs costing billions of dollars, to improve the quality of life, including education, jobs, housing and other amenities such as potable water and sanitation are in serious danger if population growth cannot be controlled.

"Unless the population goals can be achieved, the entire planning exercise is futile," said Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, a member of the Central Planning Commission and chief architect of India's family planning policy.

Shock Value

Although the census results are depressing, many believe that their shock value could provide the breakthrough needed to restore

momentum and provide new direction to India's family planning effort, which has never fully recovered from the trauma of forced sterilization and other excesses in the mid-1970s.

Coercive tactics by overzealous officials during 21 months of emergency rule under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi set off a wave of public reaction that eventually swept her from office in March, 1977.

Birth control programs had little support in the Janata government that followed. Since her return to power, Mrs. Gandhi has tried carefully and quietly in promoting such programs.

"She won't stand in the way of an effective program, but it's still too sensitive an issue for her to openly push hard on," one population expert said.

A low-key television interview

on the subject last September was Mrs. Gandhi's first lengthy public discussion of the subject in 34 years. It coincided with a gradual recovery toward the levels of family planning, including sterilization, before emergency rule.

Following the latest census, Mrs. Gandhi called a special meeting of top advisers to discuss its implications.

Other high level meetings have followed and senior government officials talk of a new sense of urgency and renewed political will toward family planning. Health Minister Baburao Shankarand is reportedly drafting letters to the chief ministers of India's 22 states, urging them to step up family planning efforts, along with their personal involvement.

Despite the injection of official enthusiasm for family planning, there are serious doubts that the program can succeed without a change of direction. Even with allowances for the setbacks, it has achieved relatively little.

Since the mid-1960s, the birthrate of 41 per 1,000 had dropped only to 35. Less than a quarter of the population practices any form of birth control.

China Comparison

By comparison, Western demographic experts estimate that in the same period China's birthrate dropped from around 35 per 1,000 to fewer than 20. The U.S. birthrate is about 15 per thousand.

"There must be something basically wrong with work which, in three decades, has just reached one in five couples in the country," Mr. Chhabra said.

Dr. Panandiker said that organizational failure is one reason for the poor results. What he describes as a technical lack of approach by the government has often left local health care centers understaffed and without proper supplies.

In rural areas, where 80 percent of India's people live, aloof and often remote family planning officials have failed to establish rapport with villagers, Dr. Panandiker said.

Key to Breakthrough

Ashish Bose of Delhi University's Institute of Economic Growth argued that family planning projects financed with foreign aid have been largely counterproductive in India because they are alien to the Indian culture. "They have done more harm than good," he said.

Mr. Bose, Dr. Panandiker and others believe that the key to any breakthrough in India's population control program would be government willingness to alter radically the entire approach, to let local people shape and operate their own programs.

Dr. Panandiker urges involvement of local village councils and greater use of private-sector volunteer organizations.

One of the best-known family planning successes in India, Dr. Panandiker said, was a shoestring operation started in the early 1970s by two physicians, Rajnikant Aroie and his wife, Mabel, in Maharashtra state.

In a remote administrative district of 100,000 people, the Aroies, working with a few nurses and a group of 70 semi-literate women selected local village council members to persuade 70 percent of the district's married couples to use some sort of contraception and reduce the fertility rate from 36 per 1,000 to 25.

Experience showed that the women trained by the Aroies and paid between \$6 and \$10 a month put across the family planning message far more efficiently than skilled outsiders because they were closely linked to the village women by accent, values and background.

Dr. Swaminathan noted that this thinking was reflected in India's new five-year plan.

Yorkshire Killer Said He Pursued 'Divine Mission'

LONDON — Peter Sutcliffe, who has admitted he killed 13 women in the worst string of attacks against women in British history, told psychiatrists he had a "divine mission" to kill prostitutes, prosecutors said Tuesday.

The 34-year-old truck driver from Yorkshire also told three psychiatrists he might kill prostitutes again if freed, the prosecutors told a jury of six men and six women when Mr. Sutcliffe's trial on murder charges resumed in the Old Bailey Criminal Court.

When the trial opened Thursday, Mr. Sutcliffe pleaded guilty to lesser charges of manslaughter on grounds of "diminished responsibility," or lack of mental competence. He pleaded guilty to seven charges of attempted murder of women who survived the five-year string of attacks in five northern English cities.

Mr. Sutcliffe sat impassively in the dock Tuesday flanked by four prison officers as Attorney General Sir Michael Havers told the jury the defendant told psychiatrists he had "messages from God" to kill prostitutes.

Only eight of Mr. Sutcliffe's victims were prostitutes. The other five were all described by police as "respectable" women — two university students, two clerks and a civil servant. They ranged in age from 16 to 47.

11 Killed in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE — At least 11 persons died and 10 were seriously injured Tuesday when a bus collided with a truck in eastern Serbia, the news agency Tanjug reported.



Dubliners Tuesday signed book of condolence for Bobby Sands before the General Post Office.

21 Injured in Ulster Riots as Sands Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

flexible approach to the administration of the prison."

In the United States, mourners stood in silent vigil in New York and San Francisco. Sen. Edward Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "I urge the British government... to end its posture of inflexibility and to implement reasonable reforms capable of achieving a humanitarian settlement of the other hunger strikes so that the tragedy of Bobby Sands is not repeated."

Mr. Sands joined the Provisional IRA at 18 but spent most of the nine years remaining in his life in jail.

As media coverage of his fast mushroomed, the IRA embarrassed the government by engineering his election to a vacant seat in the British Parliament for a Catholic district of Northern Ireland.

Michael Foot, leader of the Labor opposition, strongly supported Mrs. Thatcher, commenting that political status for those in the so-called H-blocks at the Maze could not be given "without the government itself giving aid to the recruitment of terrorists" in Ulster.

Reagan Expresses Concern

The U.S. State Department said President Reagan "has expressed his deep concern about the tragic situation in Northern Ireland, the increasing violence of recent days and the hunger strike."

In Moscow, Tass news agency said the British government had condemned Mr. Sands to death by refusing to satisfy his demands for political prisoner status.

In Rome, the Vatican newspaper reported Mr. Sands' death in a front-page article, referring to his "desperate protest." It voiced hope that his death would not provoke tragic reactions.

At the European Parliament in Strasbourg, the 120 members of the Socialist group condemned the British government for failing to take "positive action" to end Mr. Sands' hunger strike before it was too late.

Elsewhere, the death of Mr. Sands drew sharp protests. In Oslo, about 20 Irish sympathizers jeered Queen Elizabeth II when she arrived for a four-day

NATO Aides Assail Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ropeans. In addition, they also are known to have been encouraged by Mr. Haig's revealing, in a closed meeting, that Mr. Reagan recently sent a letter to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev stating U.S. willingness for a dialogue on a broad variety of issues.

Signal to Soviet Union

According to reliable sources at the meeting, the Europeans, as a gesture of reciprocity, agreed to the communique language that the United States wanted as a signal to the Soviet Union on several points where President Reagan and Mr. Haig have said the West must take a firmer stand.

As a result, the ideas being pushed by Washington run through Tuesday's communique.

On the subject of grave concern to Europe — the continuing crisis surrounding Poland — the communique repeated past Western warnings in especially strong terms: "Poland must be left free to resolve its own problems. Any outside intervention would have the gravest consequences for international relations as a whole and would fundamentally change the entire international situation."

At a news conference following the close of the meeting, Mr. Haig repeatedly expressed his delight at the "strong language" in the communique.

EEC, U.S. Agreement

BRUSSELS (AP) — The 10-nation European Economic Community and the United States agreed Tuesday to step up their regular high-level meetings on transatlantic economic issues.

Mr. Haig, who arrived in Brussels after attending the NATO session in Rome, met briefly with EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn. An EEC spokesman said afterwards that the two men agreed to hold a special meeting just before the July 20-21 economic summit of seven industrialized nations in Ottawa.

Norwegian visit. An object thrown by a demonstrator just missed her.

In London, postal workers Tuesday night intercepted a package addressed to Prince Charles, police said. The device, which was in a brown padded envelope, was defused.

The package was discovered during a routine sorting of mail in a central London post office. It was addressed to Prince Charles at Buckingham Palace. Police would not say where it was posted.

More than 1,000 leftist protesters marched on the British Embassy in Athens. In France, a bomb was thrown into a warehouse shared by the British rubber company, Dunlop, in the city of Toulouse and several hundred persons marched through the streets of Paris Tuesday evening to the British Embassy to protest the death and demonstrate their support of the other hunger strikers.

In Australia, a spokesman for the opposition Labor Party said Mrs. Thatcher's actions had brought Ulster to crisis point, and in Brisbane, demonstrators poured black blood on a British flag and delivered it to the local offices of the British High Commission.



Bobby Sands

The British government is prepared for street violence in Ulster and also for possible bomb attacks in England. All policemen in the United Kingdom were put on special alert shortly after Mr. Sands died.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

U.S. Says Spending Freeze Would Aid WHO

GENEVA — The United States said Tuesday that the freeze it wants on spending by United Nations agencies would strengthen the World Health Organization by imposing "greater budgetary discipline and administrative efficiency."

Dr. Edward N. Brandt Jr., U.S. assistant secretary for health, told the 156-nation WHO's annual assembly that Washington's policy of zero growth in expenditures was being applied "not just at home, in our domestic activities, but in our relations with international organizations as well."

The United States, he said, "will strongly argue for economizing steps — of all kinds — in WHO and in all international bodies."

Soviet Activity Reported in Southeast Poland

WARSAW — Western military sources say that Soviet troops were active in southeastern Poland and had constructed important communications facilities there.

The sources said Monday it appeared that the troops were constructing an extensive network of microwave radio towers for military communications and were upgrading private communications channels and equipment around military bases elsewhere in the country.

Last week, the daily bulletin of the Warsaw chapter of the Solidarity trade union said there had been a "landing" of Soviet troops on the night of April 22 in the vicinity of Rozwienica and three other towns. It said that farmers complained to the local chapter because Soviet troops were making their spring planting difficult by cutting down trees "to make clearings or construct observation towers."

Senate Ethics Panel Approves Williams Probe

WASHINGTON — The Senate Ethics Committee voted unanimously Tuesday to investigate possible ethical violations by Democratic Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey, the only Senate member convicted in the Abscam scandal.

Chairman Malcolm Wallop of Wyoming said Sen. Williams' court conviction — on nine charges stemming from the FBI's investigation of influence-peddling — does not relieve the committee of its responsibility to probe the case, because the verdict was based on criminal statutes, not Senate rules.

Sen. Wallop also said during a news conference that the panel will begin a search for a special counsel to conduct the investigation, which could lead to Sen. Williams' expulsion from the Senate.

U.S. Ready to Try Again to Get Rights Pact

MADRID — The chief U.S. delegate to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Max Kampelman, said Tuesday that the United States was ready to make a final attempt at reaching an agreement with the Soviet Union on human rights and détente.

"We'd like to give it one more shot," Mr. Kampelman said as the 35-nation meeting resumed after a three-week Easter recess. But he said that the United States would be the first to announce a failure if it became apparent that agreement could not be reached on a final document supporting the 1975 Helsinki accords on human rights and European security.

In expressing his skepticism, Mr. Kampelman said: "Since last September when the conference began I have seen no tangible shot, deeds not words, by the Soviet Union, that would indicate a commitment to continuing the Helsinki process."

Turkey Demands Death of 56 in Terrorist Case

ISTANBUL — A military prosecutor Tuesday demanded the death penalty for 56 alleged members of a leftist terrorist gang charged with involvement in the killing of 85 persons.

Among those facing the death penalty were three women accused of being involved in the activities of the Marxist-Leninist Armed Propaganda Squad. The suspected terrorists are also accused of wounding 100.

Among those killed were four American servicemen and engineers, slain in Florya, a suburban resort area near Istanbul, in 1979 in an attack by gunmen presumed to be leftist terrorists. Several months later in 1980, two U.S. servicemen died in ambush assassinations.

Iran Cancels Talk With U.S. on Hostage Claims

THE HAGUE — Iran unexpectedly canceled a meeting with U.S. officials on the arbitration of claims resulting from the Tehran hostage affair, an American official said Tuesday.

"We were informed late on Monday by the Algerians that the Iranians would not show," a U.S. Embassy official said. "The meeting at the Peace Palace was to have been the first public encounter between Tehran and Washington officials since the release Jan. 20 of the hostages. The embassy official said the Algerian mediators offered no explanation for Iran's last-minute cancellation."

les parfums de
Nina Ricci



2 Turkish Troops Die In Terrorist Shootout

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Two soldiers and two terrorists were killed in a shootout in the eastern province of Tunceli, military authorities reported Tuesday.

They said the shooting took place Monday in the village of Tunceli, in the impoverished eastern region of Turkey, during a village-wide search by security forces.

The troops shot and killed two terrorists after they gunned down two soldiers in the exchange of gunfire. Tunceli is an area where Kurdish nationalist movements have been conducting a terrorism campaign.

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House Democrats Say They Lack Votes To Reject Budget

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON — House Democratic leaders are acknowledging that they lack the votes to reject the \$589-billion budget for fiscal 1982 proposed by the White House, as President Reagan was expected to announce a series of meetings with conservative Democrats.

Mr. Reagan had sufficient momentum to win a comfortable victory in Wednesday's vote, but to both his popularity and his lobbying effort.

Count taken by the House Democrats indicated that only 175 of the party's 241 members were expected to support the Democrats' alternative \$714.5-billion budget, which would provide more for social programs and cut less of a tax cut. Using different economic assumptions, the Democrats argued that the budget was too tight because they are less optimistic about the economy than the Republicans, and project higher inflation and interest rates.

The president elicited expressions of support from four additional conservative Democrats, bringing the total to 33. The White House expects to lose a maximum of three Republican votes. Since the Democrats hold a 51-vote margin in the House, a switch of only 26 Democrats would assure the president's victory in the absence of any Republican defections.

The House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, spoke last Monday of his "disappointments" in trying to enlist party support for the Democrats' budget.

"Am I lobbying people? The answer is yes," he said. "Am I getting commitments? The answer is no."

The speaker said ruefully, "We're facing a popularity issue — that's what we're facing out there." He added that Mr. Reagan has done the greatest selling job I've ever seen.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, continued his intensive lobbying campaign, and met in small groups with 20 conservative Democrats during a three-hour period.

Afterward, Rep. Donald J. Albosta, a Michigan Democrat, said: "I'm obligated by the strong support in my district to vote for the president's program."

On the House floor Monday Democrats and Republicans argued over the severity and finality of the budget resolution.

Although the budget to be approved on Wednesday is nominally tentative and will be revised to account for changing economic conditions, two aspects of the budget resolution will have significant, immediate consequences.

Reagan Asks Large Cuts in Welfare

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sent detailed proposals to Congress, including sharp cutbacks in aid to grant, women, strikers, teens and the "working poor," the administration also proposed that the income of steps be considered for the first time in determining a child's need for public assistance and that efforts to collect alimony and child support "would be strengthened so parental responsibility, rather than public assistance, takes on a larger role meeting children's needs."

David B. Swoap, undersecretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, said Monday that the restrictions in welfare aid would result in a federal savings of \$1 billion by 1982, while costs would be reduced by \$50 million. He said that about 100,000 families in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program were expected to become eligible. There are 3.8 million families on welfare.

Inequities Cited

"We are attempting to understand the fact that we should be the richest nation in the world," said Mr. Swoap, a former California welfare official and Capitol Hill aide. "The work ethic is central to the solution of many of the problems related to dependency."

Although President Reagan had already announced welfare cuts, the full details of the proposed legislation were not given last Monday.

Mr. Swoap and Linda S. Mahon, head of the Office of Family Assistance, emphasized that the administration's package was designed to end inequities in the system, especially the situation where families that are collecting welfare are being far better off than poor families that do not collect welfare.

In New York state, Miss Mahon said, a family of four has a working breadwinner earning the minimum wage of \$11 a month and is not collecting welfare. A family of four with a disposable income of \$12,000 a year is also collecting welfare. This takes into account that the family has deducted work expenses and health insurance and taken advantage of food stamps and an earned income tax credit.

Pregnant Women

A family of four with \$581 in income that is collecting welfare is also receiving Medicaid, but not pay for health insurance. Mr. Swoap said that the administration planned to save \$23 million by 1982 with a proposal that welfare benefits be available to pregnant women only when it has been medically verified that the child can be anticipated within nine months. Currently, states provide welfare benefits to women from the time a pregnancy is medically verified.

He also said that the administration sought to bar the family of a father from being eligible for welfare. At present, 16 states allow fathers to collect welfare payments.

Reagan Proposals Also Affect Teen-Agers

Current welfare law permits states to define the "welfare children" to include young persons aged 16 through 20 to regularly attend school. The measure defines "dependent" as anyone under 18, or someone completing high school in their 18th year.

Death Notice

AGNIA FARJEON CHAMBERS died at 26, 1981 in New York City. She was widow of Ambrose By Chambers, owner of Margaret Row of New York City. Ruth Roland of Richmond, Virginia, Jean Davis of Topsham, Maine, and Mrs. Farjeon of Holyoke, Massachusetts, daughter of Mary Jane Chambers. Private services were held on April 29, 81 in Southampton, Long Island.

Aluminum Lemons, Anyone? S. Koreans Negotiating to Buy Old U.S. Sheridans

By Fred S. Hoffman

WASHINGTON — The Army's Sheridan armored fighting vehicle, deemed more than two years ago as a \$1.2-billion failure, apparently will be born again as a South Korean war machine.

"They know it's a lemon," a U.S. defense official said. "We didn't sell them a pig in a poke. They asked for the Sheridan."

If the deal goes through, South Korea probably will pay the United States only \$10 million — or \$10,000 apiece — for 1,000 Sheridans in storage. The South Koreans then will try to remodel them in their own factories, defense officials said.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and South Korean military leaders discussed the deal in San Francisco last week. The M-551 Sheridan was mentioned publicly as being among weapons the United States was prepared to sell South Korea.

Mysterious Future

An official, asking to remain anonymous, said that the South Koreans were familiar with the Sheridan's history of problems but apparently were confident that they could remodel the 16-ton, tank-like vehicle and put it to good use.

"We're not really sure what they have in mind for it," he said. "They can work wonders with the chassis, probably in ways that wouldn't be suitable for our forces."

Other sources said that the Sheridan's 152-millimeter gun system, which also was designed to launch Shilleagh missiles, will be stripped from the vehicles before they are shipped to South Korea.

The Sheridan's chassis was described as excellent and possibly usable as a tracked carrier for air defense or other weapons. Specialists said, however, that the vehicle's lightweight aluminum armor would remain a problem if the South Koreans used the revamped Sheridan in a tank battlefield.

Persistent Difficulties

After investigating reports of serious defects in Vietnam service, a House Armed Services subcommittee severely criticized the Sheridan in 1969. So did the General Accounting Office, Congress's investigative arm.

The Army had persistent difficulties with the Sheridan gun's conventional ammunition. Also, in 1978, the Army cited "low system reliability of the M-551 which resulted in significant user [troop] dissatisfaction" as well as the high cost of overhauling the machine among its reasons for deciding to phase out the Sheridan.

The Army reports that only 127 Sheridans are left in a regular combat unit, the 82d Airborne Division. It is the only armored vehicle light enough (16 tons) to be air-dropped. Army officials said. An M-60 main battle tank weighs about 55 tons.

Thirteen Sheridans are scattered among National Guard units, and 330 of them have survived to play the role of Soviet "aggressor vehicles" in U.S. Army maneuvers.

Reagan Revokes '77 Liberal Guidelines On Access to Government Information

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON — Attorney General William French Smith on Tuesday formally confirmed the Reagan administration's dissatisfaction with the Freedom of Information Act and announced plans to seek its "reform."

As a first step, Mr. Smith revoked 1977 guidelines that urged all government agencies and departments to make public information sought under the act unless it was clearly that disclosure would be "demonstrably harmful."

The attorney general said in an announcement that the old policy had "increased the complexities of administering the act and may have increased costs as well."

In a one-page memo distributed throughout the executive branch, he added that he would be soliciting legislative proposals from each agency in the near future "in a collaborative endeavor to reform the FOIA."

Justice Department spokesman Tom DeCar said the plan is to draft and submit a single legislative package addressing for all agencies the "demonstrated flaws" in the law. He indicated that it would be months before the administration proposal is ready, but he said that a bill already introduced by Republican Sen. Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, "does some of the things we're looking at."

Relax Deadlines

Mr. Hatch is chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Freedom of Information Act. His bill, first introduced in 1979, would allow only "U.S. persons" to make freedom of information requests and it would prohibit them from making "more than one request per year per agency on any general subject."

Mr. Hatch's proposal also would relax the deadlines for government compliance with the law and substantially broaden the number of law enforcement and intelligence agency records that can be kept secret.

As it now stands, the Freedom of Information Act has nine exemptions that permit the government to withhold information. These include properly classified documents concerning national defense or foreign policy, trade secrets and various kinds of "investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes." The law, passed in 1966, remained largely ineffective until 1974 when Congress overrode former President Gerald R. Ford's veto to lay down deadlines for compliance and close other loopholes.

Increased Reluctance

Government officials, particularly in the FBI and the CIA, have been complaining about the measure ever since. In his announcement Monday, the attorney general took the position that a thorough review is needed "because years of experience have made clear that many persons are employing it in ways Congress did not intend."

"As a consequence," Mr. Smith said, "informants are more reluctant to share information with enforcement agencies, foreign intelligence services are more reluctant to share information with U.S. intelligence agencies, companies are reluctant to provide reliable information to the government, and other effective impediments to effective government are created."

Mr. Smith's reversal of the 1977 administrative policy — laid down by former attorney general Griffin B. Bell — appeared to be largely symbolic. Neither the Bell guidelines nor any other of the periodic sets of guidelines issued by the Justice Department since 1967 have been heeded widely.

Mr. Bell wanted to reduce the number of FOIA disputes piling up in the courts. More than 600 such lawsuits were pending at the time, but the caseload went up to 1,100 within seven months.

Jack Landau, director of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, charged in a statement Monday that the Justice Department's policy would use "every technicality to suppress information."

WASHINGTON — James S. Brady, the White House press secretary who was wounded in the head during the attempt on President Reagan's life in March, was reported to be "alert and talking" Tuesday after about three hours of surgery Monday night to prevent possible blood clots from reaching his heart.

Doctors operated on Mr. Brady, 40, after discovering several small blood clots on his right lung. The White House press office said that Mr. Brady was in satisfactory condition and that he had slept well after the surgery.

Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary, a hospital spokesman, said the condition that prompted the unexpected surgery was "in no way life-threatening or serious," but that the presence of the clots indicated a channel from Mr. Brady's legs to his lung that held the potential for more serious complications.

Although precautions were taken to avoid the development of blood clots during Mr. Brady's confinement to bed, clotting is a risk whenever the patient is lying down for days at a time, Dr. O'Leary said.

Neal Knox, executive director of the Institute for Legislative Action, the association's chief political and lobbying arm, told the delegates that the killings of Mr. Lennon, the singer, and Dr. Michael Halberstam, a nationally prominent physician, and the attempt to kill President Reagan, had added a new urgency to the efforts to block any new gun laws as well as to work for repeal of the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968.

Mr. Knox said at the convention Saturday that liberal politicians such as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and the national news media were again "howling for the blood of the NRA," and he added: "We are facing major problems today which would have been minor before these recent shootings."

At tables in the exhibit hall, the association was selling gun manuals, a variety of baseball caps, cigarette lighters and belt buckles embossed with the NRA emblem and a hand-tooled belt bearing the association's favorite constitutional phrase, "The Right to Keep and Bear Arms."

Mr. Carter, whose hard-line views are so popular among the membership that they have just extended his term of office from one year to five, said the association was in the strongest position in its history, in part because of the outcry raised by gun-control forces in recent months.

He said the association had received a record number of applications for membership in March and that the enrollment now stood at 1.9 million, more than double what it was three years ago. Another official said the group had received record revenues last year from dues and advertising in its publications and now had assets of over \$47 million.

The organization has been emboldened by the new administration in Washington, which it perceives as sympathetic to its efforts to thwart any new gun-control legislation. President Reagan is a life member of the organization, and after the assassination attempt he refused to join the call for tougher gun laws.

\$5 Million for Lobbying

"Now is the time to be aggressive," said Bruce Harrel, a retired businessman and association member from Littleton, Colo. "At last we have someone in the White House who is responsive to the feelings of the average American gun owner."

The association, already a formidable political force in Washington, is planning to step up its lobbying efforts both in Congress and

U.S. Official Favors Sending Guatemala Weapons to Combat 'Major Insurgency'

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON — A senior State Department official, John A. Bushnell, has said that a "major insurgency" was under way in Guatemala and that he was "very disposed" to consider providing military aid to that nation's government.

Mr. Bushnell declined to blame the Guatemalan government for the murder or disappearance of at least 76 Christian Democrats in recent months, but noted that "the government hasn't done much to counter it."

Rights violations He also said that it was questionable whether the Reagan administration could resume military sales to Guatemala under existing law, which bars such assistance to countries engaged in "gross and consistent" violations of human rights.

U.S. Legislator Seeks End to Rent Controls

WASHINGTON — Sen. Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, has said he would move to deny additional federal subsidies housing projects to any city that does not begin to remove rent controls.

New York City, with about a million rent-controlled apartments, and approximately 200 other communities across the country, would be affected.

In a statement Monday, Sen. D'Amato said he was tackling the politically sensitive issue because rent controls "haven't worked" and that ending them "will encourage new buildings and encourage landlords to maintain older buildings."

Military aid and training to Guatemala was suspended four years ago by the Carter administration in a dispute over human rights abuses as well as indications that Guatemala might use force in its territorial dispute with neighboring Belize. State Department officials now contend privately that the cutoff did not succeed in reducing human rights violations and that the army, which rules the country, is the sector that U.S. diplomacy must engage.

Mr. Bushnell also said that aid was warranted because of Cuban and other Soviet-surrogate assistance to insurgents, which includes training of a "substantial number" of Guatemalans in Cuba, provision of arms and ammunition, and help with the recruitment among insurgent Indian tribes, whose members constitute 55 percent of Guatemala's 7.2 million inhabitants.



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Evian's Focus on Youth

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

EVIAN, France — In the relatively short space of five years, the annual music festival of this spa town on the south shore of Lake Geneva has put itself on the map by concentrating on youth. It is really two events under the umbrella title of Young Musicians Without Frontiers: an international string quartet competition and a concert program that offers leading soloists playing with youth orchestras.

Although this may be the only annual quartet competition of its kind, the woods are not full of candidates and the initial selection is stringent. Performers have to master their instruments before they start a quartet, building a repertoire, taking time, and competition rules call for an average upper age limit of 30. In the general competition, Mozart's K. 575 is the compulsory work this year and each group must also have one 19th-century and one 20th-century work ready; in the optional contemporary-music competition (entered this year by four of the nine competing quartets), Berg's Opus 3 is compulsory and another must be selected from a proposed list.

Program Highlight

Besides the prizes and the experience, winning can mean getting a foot in a door that is hard to open. Last year's winner, the Yale University-based Muir Quartet, gave one of the 1981 festival's opening concerts before continuing on a monthlong European tour ("Europe is tough to crack," said Joseph Genualdi, the first violinist, which was partly the fruit of their 1980 victory).

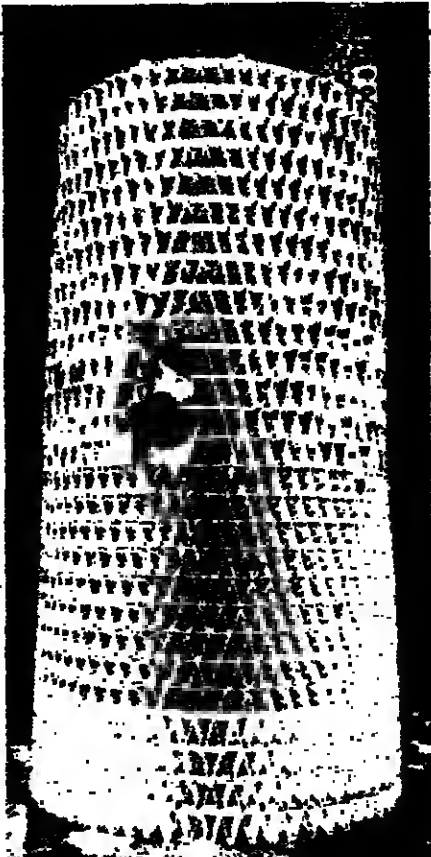
The highlight of the Muir's program was the world premiere of a specially commissioned quartet by the 47-year-old Soviet composer Alfred Schnittke, whose interest in serialism and other advanced compositional techniques has probably made him more performed in the West than in the Soviet Union. It may also have had something to do with his failing to get a visa, despite strenuous efforts by Serge Zelnack, the festival director, to have him present.

In any case, the four-movement quartet should prove a welcome addition to the 20th-century literature, the work of a composer who has absorbed varied influences and found his own voice. Its themes are taken from Russian religious music of the 16th and 17th centuries and developed in ways that suggest Shostakovich on one side and German Expressionism on the other, ranging in atmosphere from bustling energetic to the ghostly fading

away of the final movement. It was notably less austere and austere than the Schoenberg No. 3, which preceded it on the Muir program, or even than Schnittke's own first quartet, which was heard in the contemporary competition.

That 1966 work of Schnittke was the choice of the Junges Stuttgarter Streichquartett, which impressed that year and homogeneity. It was, however, the Brodsky Quartet of Britain — last year's third-prize winner, composed of graduates of the British youth orchestra movement — that won the jury's nod in the optional competition. The third finalist in this event was the all-women Colorado Quartet, whose rich-toned lyricism was also impressive.

The two orchestras on hand this year are the Michigan University Symphony Orchestra and a 30-member chamber orchestra of the Royal Northern College of Music in Manchester. The Michiganians displayed their individual talents (including an oboist who jumped in for an ailing colleague in Varese's "Octandre") and showed off a wide range of American compositions at a Saturday afternoon concert. Sunday night, in the Casino auditorium under Zelnack's direction, they showed off their collective talent — imposing in the alertness with which they accompanied Claudio Arrau's expansive, flexible reading of Brahms' Piano Concerto No. 1, in the difficulties of Charles Ives' "Unanswered Question" and "Central Park in the Dark" and in the brilliance of Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel."



Maurice Gueghen in his house of cards.

"What do you mean?" said Massis. "I do it for the money. It's my living." "Is that the only reason?" "No, I also want to prove I can keep a hot air balloon on the ground with my teeth." "Do you have a good dentist?" "Oh, sometimes I get a little cavity." As Massis began his struggle with the balloon, a mother combing her young daughter's hair nearby dropped her jaw and exclaimed: "My goodness! A grey hair. Now THAT'S an incredible exploit."

Incredible Feats by the Toothful

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Kicking off the "First Festival of Incredible Exploits" at the suburban Rosny II shopping center last Saturday, John Massis kept an enormous Montgolfier hot-air balloon from blowing off in a stiff wind, using only his jaws.

On the same parking lot, Christian Loison crashed through two brick walls riding a motorcycle at 150 kilometers an hour. Inside the neon and plastic mall packed with shoppers and kids eating sticky things, a man known simply as Chris began his attempt to hypnotize as many people as possible in a week. (Chris promised to wake everybody up Saturday so they can vote in the presidential elections Sunday.)

Incredible! And that's not all. Three or four of the following exploits will be performed every day from 3 to 7 p.m. through Saturday (admission free): Achille Clo D'Ainoll will shave people with his feet. Willem Van Puyenbroeck will try to break his own record of six hours, 25 minutes on an immobile unicycle. Willem Klein will demonstrate that he can calculate faster than a computer. Yara Malta will see how long he can stay in a box filled with snakes. Automaton Darys Orsonis will attempt to break the mechanical-man time record. Geo Renias will ride a bicycle under a two-foot-high bar. Maurice Gueghen will attempt to build the biggest house of cards in France.

Here's the Picture

On Friday and Saturday, John Massis will move indoors to bend thick iron bars in two and pick up heavy things with his teeth. Massis, a Belgian, looks as though he has poured a good deal of good beer into his stomach. His arms and jaws are well, indeed, He says he performs more than 200 spectacles a year and lifts 100 kilos 40 times a day with his teeth to keep in shape. He

speaks French with a strong, almost incomprehensible, Flemish accent; he soon switched to English.

"I went to Hollywood with David Frost to hold back a helicopter with my teeth for American television. Look, here's the picture. ABC-TV has asked me to come to Hollywood again and pull a train. I was the first person in the world to pull a locomotive with my teeth."

"I can do a triple stunt, with a car tied to my left arm, 12 people pulling my right and holding back a motorcycle with my teeth. Now I am studying a quadruple stunt, to add an airplane on my neck. Maybe I'll do it in America. It would be good for America. It's very dangerous. You need a short neck or you can break your neck doing these things."

"I hold the world teeth weight lifting record with 233 kilos. No one in the world can do it, not even the Russians. I don't do it, you know. I'm 41; other athletes are finished early because they take stimulants, but I can go on till I'm 50. My father and grandfather did the same thing — over 100 years of family tradition."

"I have many fantasies for new stunts. I thought of a good one for American TV. I will sit on a car and the car goes and I pull behind me 50 people roller skating. The other year I did something else in America — I was sitting on a ship pulling three girls on water skis with my teeth. Oh, very nice. I have an agent in New York, 542 Madison Avenue. I am listed in the Guinness Book of Records for the strongest teeth in the world."

"I got a pirate radio station in Ghent, Radio Superior. I sing, too. I made a record: 'The Strongest Man in the World.' Here, take one. I have five boys and five girls who do disc jockeys. Thank you very much."

Massis moved away to be interviewed by a French television reporter. "What are you trying to prove by all this?" the reporter asked.

Exhibitions

Musical Curiosities Now Playing in Bonn Suburb

By Helen Lion
International Herald Tribune

BAD GODESBERG, West Germany — A cannon shell exploded near the tent of the Prussian ruler Frederick the Great one day. He was not injured, but the flute he had brought along to play between battles in the Seven Years' War with Austria (1756-63) was broken. Furious, he dispatched the flute with a messenger to the court musician (and composer, and flutemaker and repairer), Johann Joachim Quantz, with the order to fix it as quickly as possible.

Frederick is known to have owned several flutes, one of which, in ivory, can be seen at "In the Footsteps of Music," an exhibition at the Wissenschaftszentrum in Bad Godesberg, a Bonn suburb, through Sunday.

Mold Mars Stonewall's Stone Face in U.S.

The Associated Press

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga. — Mold is taking a toll on Southern hero Stonewall Jackson. A dark line runs along the neck, nose, ears and jaws of the general's 90-by-190-foot granite image here.

One curiosity on display is a traveling harpsichord, also from Frederick's collection. The instrument, which folds to the size of a small valise, accompanied the music-loving ruler on his many wars and his peacetime expeditions.

Hanging from the ceiling in this collection of old instruments — their worth is estimated at 1.5 million marks (about \$682,000) — is a violinophone, a violin with a loudspeaker attached. The instrument was popular among street jazz musicians in New Orleans at the turn of the century.

A beautifully carved, closet-like piece of furniture is an orchestra, which, with the "inspiration" of a 50-pfennig coin, plays a programmed waltz on four instru-

ments. Exhibition officials said the orchestra was bought in a Berlin flea market for 5,000 marks. All the instruments on display are from the Berlin Museum of Musical Instruments.

The star of the exhibition is a computer used in musical-acoustic research. It can "listen" to an instrument and compare its sounds with similar ones it has stored. Its programmer, Hans-Reinhold Wirth, hopes that within three to four years the computer will be able to distinguish the makes of instruments — for instance, whether a violin is a Stradivarius.

Wissenschaftszentrum, Ahnstrasse 45, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. There will be a concert at 8 p.m. Thursday

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For departure times to and from all destinations mentioned herein as well as to and from any airports which might not be listed, please consult the official Swissair timetable or your IATA travel agency; and particularly to find out the names of the more than 90 cities to which these airports belong.

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International Education

MBA's Luster Fades as It Travels Far and Wide

By Mark J. Kurlansky

PARIS — "The glorious days of American business school training are over," asserted Bernard Alexander, one of the first French graduates of the American Management Association (AMA) degree in business administration (MBA) from Harvard.

There was a time when the key to a business career was the right national degree — Oxford, Harvard, the London School of Economics or a French *grande école*. In the United States, it was the MBA.

The schools such as Harvard, Wharton, Stanford, MIT and the University of Chicago, it was the MBA that was the key to a business career.

But now, as U.S. business is so successful in Europe, the MBA is losing its luster. It is being replaced by a more practical, more European degree — the European MBA.

There are differences in attitudes among European countries, of course. In Spain, where the MBA is not officially recognized, it seems to be increasing in prestige for many companies (see article on Page 125). But, generally, the European MBA, no longer a novelty, has come of age.

"Everyone is much more realistic," said James Gore of the Cranfield School of Management in England. "The MBA of today is much more practical in his expectations, and companies are more familiar with the sort of animal he is. It's a sort of glamour that is lost for the better."

Cranfield is one of the newer generation of MBA programs that has contributed to the more casual but broader acceptance of the degree. It was founded by a Harvard graduate, R. Boland, at the Cranfield Institute of Technology and began awarding MBAs in 1969.

Others followed. European University in Antwerp started offering an American-style MBA in 1973. Next fall, Italy's first American MBA program will begin in Rome under the combined auspices of American University and IFOP, the management training program of one of Europe's largest conglomerates, the Italian state-controlled IRI.

Exchange programs between U.S. and European universities are also beginning to offer combined degree opportunities at the MBA level. Pace University's Graduate School of Business in Manhattan's financial district has established an exchange of both students and faculty with the *Ecole Supérieure de Commerce* outside of Lyon. The program will offer a combined French national diploma and American MBA.

Not coincidentally, this program is directed at Pace by an INSEAD graduate, Leon Selig. European MBA graduates have played a significant role in the proliferation of these programs as well as influencing the curriculum of national schools.

The most prominent aspect of the U.S. business education, aside from American management techniques themselves, is the so-called case method. A file on an actual corporate problem is presented first to individuals, then

in study groups, then in an open class discussion.

Because this method depends heavily on interaction between students, the more international the student body, the broader the education. This is of obvious value to an American seeking an international career, but many non-Americans feel that its value outweighs that of submerging one's self in a foreign environment in the United States.

Variety of Students

A more experienced student body is another advantage. All the European programs seek students who have had some executive experience. Many of the programs require it.

European MBAs do not particularly cater to Americans but rather to international students seeking this type of education or degree. Some schools have national specialties. The business faculty at the American University in Rome will be half American and half Italian and will take particular interest in Italian problems and the use of Italian cases.

The selection of cases for the case method in all of these schools is becoming less American and more European. Schools such as INSEAD, IMED and Cranfield are moving away from their Harvard origins. "It's a general evolution," said Marjorie Steele, a lecturer in business policy at Cranfield. "British students had difficulty relating to American material."

Over the years, the school has produced 20 prime ministers. Six members of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet were educated at Eton. In a recent poll by the school's newspaper, 75 percent of the Etonians queried acknowledged that they were indeed "an elite."

Yet Eton is changing with the times. A place among the 1,200-member student body must be earned; it is no longer guaranteed by birth. The curriculum has been broadened and modernized. The school has quietly widened the range of scholarships available to those of modest means, and there even is talk of admitting girls.

Cricket, Cold Baths

"People used to think of Eton in terms of cricket and cold baths," housemaster Michael Meredith said recently, "but Eton's educational standards have been brought up to date. We have the best educational facilities in the country."

In the years since World War II, Eton has become controversial, as have other "public schools." In Britain, privately operated preparatory institutions are known as "public schools," for historical reasons, while those run by the state are called "comprehensive" schools.

Labor Party politicians have argued that the public schools are too elitist and tend to preserve rank and privilege artificially in a society committed to becoming more egalitarian. A left-wing Labor member of Parliament, Neil Kinnock, has suggested that Eton be abolished and that the buildings be made a hotel for Vietnamese refugees.

But defenders of Eton and the public school system — other well-known public schools are Harrow, Winchester, Westminster and Oxdon. Prince Charles' alma mater — say that the institutions have their place in a democratic society, that they have maintained the highest educational standards.

One young Etonian put it this way: "We have a reputation to live up to, and one does not easily allow a good reputation to slip. The sort of people who want to come to Eton appreciate the atmosphere, and each other, learning from both. Etonians are usually proud to

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Eton: Since 1440, yet keeping up with the times.

Tradition Is Alive and Well In Hallowed Halls of Eton

By William Tuohy

ETON, England — In a time of almost universal change, tradition dies hard at Eton, Britain's most prestigious secondary school.

The boys wear black tailcoats and white bow ties, as they have for generations, and they study in ancient classrooms on benches carved with the names of famous people, some of whom were passengers on the Mayflower. In the afternoons they take to those same grounds that reportedly led the Duke of Wellington to comment: "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton."

More recent accounts have taken the glory away from Wellington and attributed a similar statement to a French diplomat in the mid-19th century.

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Sebastian Kinsman, 17, said over a glass of

be Etonians, and this confidence seems to make them successful." Mr. Meredith said, "At Eton we try to bring out the very best in a boy, so the standards are high in everything."

Bringing out the best in its students has been the function of Eton since it was founded by King Henry VI in 1440 and 1441 as "the College of the Blessed Mary of Eton Beside Windsor." A statue of the Virgin survived Henry VIII's Reformation and remains in its niche in the chapel, although the services are Church of England today.

The building of Eton was interrupted by the Wars of the Roses, in the late 15th century, and the school was not completed until 1523. It was designed to accommodate 70 poor scholars, who lived on the school grounds, and 20 other boys, who took up lodgings with their servants in the town of Eton, which lies across the Thames from Windsor.

The number of outside scholars increased as the school's reputation grew, and eventually many of the inns and coach houses of Eton

became part of the school. There are 24 houses with about 50 boys in each, presided over by housemasters under the authority of Eric Anderson, the headmaster. There are about 160 teachers. The housemasters have wide responsibility, not only for administration and the counseling of their charges. They even select the boys who will attend.

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Mr. Meredith, a 43-year-old Oxford graduate, said, "The boys have two suits. They wear one while the other is being cleaned. Everyone therefore looks more or less the same. If they wore their own clothing to school, you might have rich boys in expensive clothes and others in Marks and Spencer — a reference to the budget department store. After school hours, the boys can wear sports jackets and slacks if they wish."

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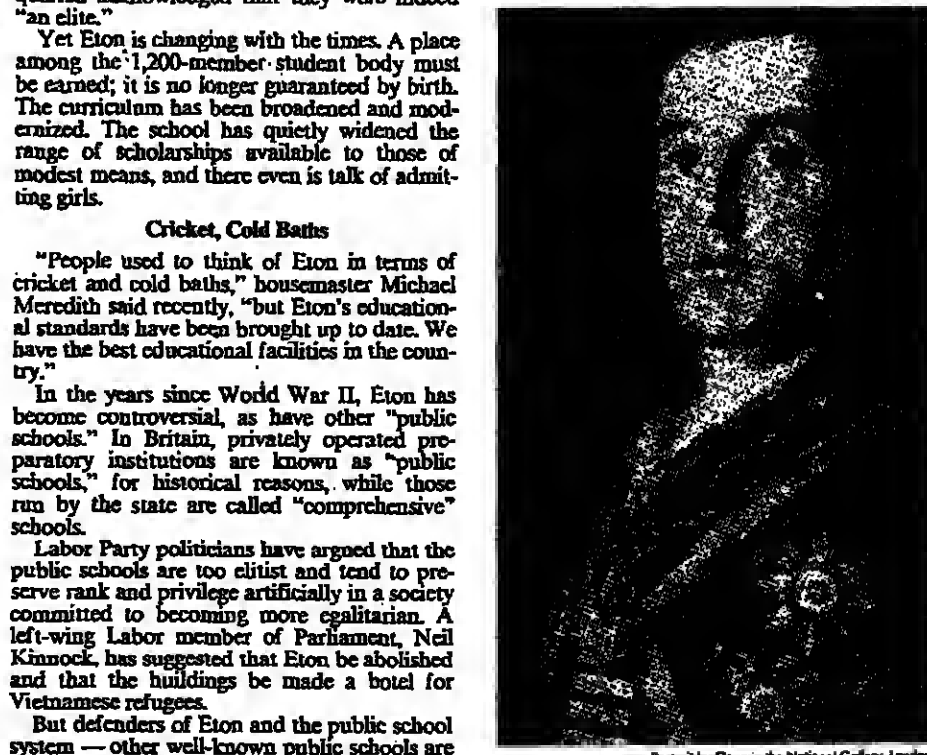
more casual but broader acceptance of the degree. It was founded by a Harvard graduate, R. Boland, at the Cranfield Institute of Technology and began awarding MBAs in 1969.

Others followed. European University in Antwerp started offering an American-style MBA in 1973. Next fall, Italy's first American MBA program will begin in Rome under the combined auspices of American University and IFOP, the management training program of one of Europe's largest conglomerates, the Italian state-controlled IRI.

Exchange programs between U.S. and European universities are also beginning to offer combined degree opportunities at the MBA level. Pace University's Graduate School of Business in Manhattan's financial district has established an exchange of both students and faculty with the *Ecole Supérieure de Commerce* outside of Lyon. The program will offer a combined French national diploma and American MBA.

Not coincidentally, this program is directed at Pace by an INSEAD graduate, Leon Selig. European MBA graduates have played a significant role in the proliferation of these programs as well as influencing the curriculum of national schools.

The most prominent aspect of the U.S. business education, aside from American management techniques themselves, is the so-called case method. A file on an actual corporate problem is presented first to individuals, then



Portrait by Goya in the National Gallery, London. Reproduced from the Eyewitness Encyclopedia.

Duke of Wellington

... One of the 'elite'

became part of the school. There are 24 houses with about 50 boys in each, presided over by housemasters under the authority of Eric Anderson, the headmaster. There are about 160 teachers. The housemasters have wide responsibility, not only for administration and the counseling of their charges. They even select the boys who will attend.

So great is the attraction of Eton that parents apply at the time of their children's birth. Entrance lists are prepared by housemasters 12 or 13 years in advance. One "Old Etonian," Julian Byng, a prominent London lawyer who still has his great-grandfather's Eton exercise books, recalled recently, "I enrolled my children on conception." He did not even wait to see whether he and his wife would produce a son or a daughter.

There was a time when being a son of an Old Etonian guaranteed admission to Eton upon the completion of the boy's primary education. But now all incoming boys must pass the "Common Entrance Examination," which weeds out up to one-third of the applicants. Thus, at virtually the last minute, space can open up for boys who have been accepted only on the "general admissions list."

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in study groups, then in an open class discussion. Because this method depends heavily on interaction between students, the more international the student body, the broader the education. This is of obvious value to an American seeking an international career, but many non-Americans feel that its value outweighs that of submerging one's self in a foreign environment in the United States.

Variety of Students

A more experienced student body is another advantage. All the European programs seek students who have had some executive experience. Many of the programs require it.

European MBAs do not particularly cater to Americans but rather to international students seeking this type of education or degree. Some schools have national specialties. The business faculty at the American University in Rome will be half American and half Italian and will take particular interest in Italian problems and the use of Italian cases.

The selection of cases for the case method in all of these schools is becoming less American and more European. Schools such as INSEAD, IMED and Cranfield are moving away from their Harvard origins. "It's a general evolution," said Marjorie Steele, a lecturer in business policy at Cranfield. "British students had difficulty relating to American material."

Over the years, the school has produced 20 prime ministers. Six members of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet were educated at Eton. In a recent poll by the school's newspaper, 75 percent of the Etonians queried acknowledged that they were indeed "an elite."

Yet Eton is changing with the times. A place among the 1,200-member student body must be earned; it is no longer guaranteed by birth. The curriculum has been broadened and modernized. The school has quietly widened the range of scholarships available to those of modest means, and there even is talk of admitting girls.

Cricket, Cold Baths

"People used to think of Eton in terms of cricket and cold baths," housemaster Michael Meredith said recently, "but Eton's educational standards have been brought up to date. We have the best educational facilities in the country."

In the years since World War II, Eton has become controversial, as have other "public schools." In Britain, privately operated preparatory institutions are known as "public schools," for historical reasons, while those run by the state are called "comprehensive" schools.

Labor Party politicians have argued that the public schools are too elitist and tend to preserve rank and privilege artificially in a society committed to becoming more egalitarian. A left-wing Labor member of Parliament, Neil Kinnock, has suggested that Eton be abolished and that the buildings be made a hotel for Vietnamese refugees.

But defenders of Eton and the public school system — other well-known public schools are Harrow, Winchester, Westminster and Oxdon. Prince Charles' alma mater — say that the institutions have their place in a democratic society, that they have maintained the highest educational standards.

One young Etonian put it this way: "We have a reputation to live up to, and one does not easily allow a good reputation to slip. The sort of people who want to come to Eton appreciate the atmosphere, and each other, learning from both. Etonians are usually proud to

become part of the school. There are 24 houses with about 50 boys in each, presided over by housemasters under the authority of Eric Anderson, the headmaster. There are about 160 teachers. The housemasters have wide responsibility, not only for administration and the counseling of their charges. They even select the boys who will attend.

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U.S. Schools in Europe Enroll More Locals

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International Education

Success a Problem for International Bac

By Thomas Kamm

PARIS — Few organizations' annual reports would include sentences such as these: "Not all our difficulties are yet overcome. How could it be otherwise with the rate of growth registered?" Yet, while many organizations are attempting to fight off economic difficulties, the greatest problem the administrators of the International Baccalaureate have to contend with is success.

As it enters its 15th year, the IB

has become a widely accepted program, not only among the internationally mobile class for which it was originally conceived, but also among students seeking to escape their rigid national systems.

The IB was founded in the late 1960s, when the growing number of international businessmen and diplomats created a population of school-age children who faced the prospect of going to university in a country other than the one in which they attended high school. The IB allowed university admission officials throughout the world to evaluate students on a curriculum whose value they recognized.

But in the last few years, the development of the IB has been greatest not in the international or foreign schools of the world's major capitals, but in the high schools of Britain, the United States and Canada, whose student population is composed mainly of nationals who intend to pursue their higher education in their own country.

IB officials attribute this development to the stimulating, innovative and challenging curriculum of the IB: over a two-year span, the IB candidate must take one course in each of six fields of study — language A (generally native language or that of the country in which the school is located), a second modern language, study of man, experimental sciences, mathematics and a sixth topic, of the students' choice. In addition to this, the student must take a seventh course created by the IB and known as the theory of knowledge. Completion of this program guarantees access to most universities in the United States and Europe.

IB officials are pleased with this acceptance of their program as an alternative to national systems, but it has also created problems. The steady rate of expansion over the past few years, which appears to have surprised even these officials, has been such that it threatened to "make the system unmanageable," according to Jean-Pierre Maillard, the International Baccalaureate Office representative in Paris. But, he added, "we have managed to master the development fairly well."

In order to allow for expansion without disrupting the efficiency of the system, the IB has entered a new phase of reorganization. "We

were reaching a point this year where it was necessary to reconsider our structure and methods of work. Those that were suitable for 10 participating schools, then 25, then 50, cannot be retained now that the number is well over 100, without a risk of 'traffic jams'."

Mr. Maillard said that the IB's director general, in his report in the IB's last annual bulletin.

To fill the needs created by this expansion, the IB has reformed its administrative structure by creating two new posts: Marion Strudwick became director of examinations, and Jean-Pierre Aubineau was named director of programs. Mr. Aubineau's nomination is the beginning of a solution to one of the other major problems facing the IB administrators: the lack of geographical balance in the IB's expansion. Its wide acceptance in English-speaking countries, particularly the U.S. and Britain, where the IB course is taught in more than 20 schools, led Mr. Maillard to speak of an "Anglophone hegemony." But Mr. Aubineau was seconded to the IB by the French government, and IB officials take this as a sign of French interest. The French government seems to be overcoming its reticence to recognize a diploma that it does not grant itself, and a decree making the IB an equivalent of the national baccalaureate is expected to be published shortly.

IB officials hoped that French recognition, which was announced last year, would spur development in other Francophone countries, "because they always wait to see what happens in France to copy its response," said Mr. Renaud, but this has yet to happen. "Most of them are developing countries who for various reasons due to the economic situation have not been able to pledge the necessary amounts," said Mr. Maillard.

In recent years, development of the IB in Spanish-speaking countries has been rapid.

One of the major goals of the IB's 10-year development plan is to balance the IB's expansion. But the administrators are faced with a difficult policy choice: Should they accept all the schools that are qualified to teach the IB, which would help the organization financially,

since approximately one-third of the IB's funds come from school participation fees, or limit these to maintain a balanced expansion and ensure that quality comes before quantity? IB officials hope to attain balanced development by decentralizing the administration and opening regional offices. The office's headquarters are in Geneva.

The IB's "experimental phase," during which it was financed by international organizations and private funds, is over and its remaining funds come in part from student enrollments and from governments.

But IB officials stress that government funding does not mean government control over the programs. "Each individual nation funds so little that they don't have much voice," said Tom Carter, the chairman of the IB's examining board, although Mr. Maillard conceded that "their influence will be felt a bit more than in the past."

Mr. Maillard said that the teaching of history would be a good test case to see how nationalist governments will respond to the international outlook of the IB curriculum. In this field, the IB hopes to attain a compromise between national and universal references. Mr. Maillard said, "The IB's history program is out at all limited to a sort of universal program that is taught to everyone everywhere. The IB's conception of history is not a universalist conception that would consist of saying that every country shares the same history. If we told everybody that there was no history outside of the development of Western civilization, we would be forgetting all the more important things that happened in the Far East, in Africa or in Islamic countries."

IB officials hope that by developing programs like these they will be able to inject new blood into the field of education. They do not see the IB as a rival of national systems, but as Robert Blackburn, the director of the IB's London office said, as "a model to see what lessons can be learned."

For further information: International Baccalaureate Office, Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Tel. (022) 32.41.78.



Students at a conference at the United Nations International School.

Bringing World to the Students

By Linda Bernier

NEW YORK — It looks like a younger and smaller version of the United Nations. Actually it is the United Nations International School (UNIS), a private, non-profit school founded in 1947 by parents working for the United Nations.

On the banks of New York City's East River, in a large, modern concrete building, more than a thousand youngsters from 117 countries receive an international education at one of the best-known "international" schools in the United States.

There are four basic types of such international schools in the nation:

- Public and private bilingual or multilingual schools that focus on helping foreign students speak English and/or helping English-speaking students learn another language.

These include such private schools as the Ecole Française de Boston, the Ecole Française de Marin County near San Francisco and the Fleming School in New York City, and such public schools as Southfield Senior High School in Michigan, Rock Creek Forest Elementary School in Maryland and Valley High School in Nevada, which offer an International Baccalaureate program.

- Private ethnic schools that meet the requirements of a foreign educational system such as the Lycée Français in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington; and the Deutsche Schule in Washington and New York. Annual tuition at these schools ranges from about \$1,500 to \$3,700. The Russians, Japanese and Italians also have schools in major U.S. cities.

- Private ethnic schools that provide programs to maintain the ethnic heritage of Americans whose families immigrated to the United States. There are about 5,000 of them throughout the United States. About half of them are Jewish; the others include Italian, Japanese, Persian, Greek, Ukrainian and Chinese schools.

- International schools that provide primary and secondary school education to children from

U.S. Schools Offer Global Approach

all over the world and prepare them to enter many of the world's colleges and universities. They are unique in the trans-national quality of their curricula as well as the international background of their students and teachers.

UNIS and the Washington International School are perhaps the best-known international schools in the United States.

2 Diplomas

UNIS provides 1,475 boys and girls with a college-preparatory primary and secondary education in its Manhattan and Queens campuses. About 140 teachers from 36 different countries prepare the students for the International Baccalaureate, recognized by many universities around the world, or the UNIS diploma, recognized by colleges and universities throughout the United States.

Most of the students are children of UN personnel, who are given priority to enter the school. About 70 percent of the student body is non-American.

Tuition is high, although not quite as high as at some of New York's private schools. It runs from \$2,300 to \$3,650 a year. But many students receive scholarships and grants from their home country, the United Nations or the school itself. Most of UNIS's \$6-million-a-year operating budget is financed by tuition and a special UN endowment.

Special Problems

UNIS has an international approach in its curriculum. Although courses are taught in English, except for some primary school activities that are handled in French, students must learn French and a third language — Russian, Chinese, German or Spanish. Many after-school activities — ballet, music, sports, for example — are conducted in the students' native languages.

The school has encountered some special problems, resulting

primarily from the increasing number of students from developing countries. Many of these students do not speak French or English. And because their countries' national education systems are still being developed, some are not on the same academic level as students from more developed countries, Mr. Belle-Isle said.

The problems are being addressed through the school's remedial education program. "We are trying to set up a common code of ethics and a system that cannot be identified with any country, leaving as much room as possible for students to use their own national value systems in coping with this common denominator," said Mr. Belle-Isle, a Canadian who was a teacher and administrator for 24 years in Quebec before becoming UNIS director three years ago.

Similar to UNIS is its international approach to education is the Washington International School, founded in the early 1960s by parents and staff members of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, and former students of Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania.

About 60 teachers from more than 30 countries prepare the school's 535 children from more than 80 countries for the International Baccalaureate. Courses are given in either French and English or Spanish and English, and teach children about the world's major religions, philosophies, and political systems as well as the more basic academic subjects. Textbooks also come from all over the world.

Most of the students are children of international civil servants living in the Washington area. About half of them are American and a third of them are underprivileged children from Washington on scholarships, according to the school's director, Dorothy Goodman. Tuition at the school ranges from \$2,500 to \$3,900 a year.

The Washington International School, like the international schools in New York, Geneva and Vienna, is trying to establish an international system of education. "We believe education should bring the world to children," said Mrs. Goodman.

Webster College Expanding in Europe

GENEVA — Three years ago, while on sabbatical in Geneva, John Rider, a professor at Webster College in St. Louis, Mo., saw the need for an English-language university that would complement the University of Geneva. It would provide further education for the city's international residents, many of whom work for the international firms, nongovernmental organizations and diplomatic missions that have their headquarters here and rely on English as their common language.

Upon returning to St. Louis, he persuaded Webster to establish a branch in Geneva. The college was already a pioneer in the extended-campus concept — it has established more than 20 branches in military bases and industrial sites in the United States and Iceland. In 1978, undergraduate and graduate level courses in international relations, human relations, economics,

and finance and management began with 40 students in rented quarters overlooking Geneva.

"The main job in setting up was to convince the Geneva authorities, who are as cautious about others' ideas as they are proud of their institutions, that our bringing the latest ideas and techniques of American education to Geneva would be beneficial to the city," said Francis Peet, a U.S. lawyer who is legal adviser to Webster and teaches a course in political theory. "But they were quick to see that Webster would help fulfill what they call Geneva's international mission," he added.

Vienna Branch

Webster's enrollment is now at 300, representing 65 nationalities — 17 percent of the students are American, 8 percent are Swiss and 54 percent come from the Third World.

Mr. Peet has just set up another branch in Vienna that will begin courses on Aug. 31. If all goes well with the Vienna project, Webster will open in Athens or Amsterdam.

Market Approach

Ann White, who had been head of the Department of Comparative Religion at Webster in St. Louis before becoming director of the Geneva branch, said that the choice of Geneva and Vienna is a reflection of Webster's market approach to education. "We don't feel we have a mission to educate people, we want to meet an unmet demand," she said. With Vienna rising as a second international city — many UN agencies as well as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have been set up there — Webster thinks it is meeting that demand.

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International Education

International Contact Is Called Necessary

NEW YORK — As the Institute for International Education celebrated its 60th anniversary in 1979, two events took place that had tremendous impact on its private, nonprofit U.S. educational exchange agency: the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies made its report to former President Carter, and a group of Iranian militants seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The first event had a more positive impact on the organization, intended to promote world peace and understanding through education. The President's Commission made a grave lack of international knowledge in the United States, high handicaps Americans in trade, business and international relations.

The finding underscored the need for some of the activities of the institute: assisting U.S. students to study abroad, providing educational information and services to American colleges and universities, and administering educational and cultural programs for Americans such as the Fulbright Fellowships and the International Music Competition of the U.S. International Communications Agency.

The second event, the Iranian crisis, had at first a more negative impact on the organization's goals. The institute's vice president for scholarship services, Cassandra Pyle, said, "Some communities became less enthusiastic toward foreign students and questioned whether they could all be so easily admitted to political action."

The institute's president, Wallace B. Edgerton, said that the embassy takeover and the resulting American hostility toward foreign students only underscored the need to improve international education programs. "Perhaps the best means of dealing with [these problems] is for U.S. colleges and universities and educational exchange agencies, like IIE, to recommit themselves to ensuring the diversity, balance and high standards in our programs," he said.

He added: "The report of the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies makes an absolutely convincing case for the bad effects of Americans' lack of international contact."

Among some of the services that the institute has been providing to U.S. educational institutions are publications on scholarships, fellowships and grants in the United States, on grants and programs for study abroad, on costs of U.S. educational institutions, as well as a journal giving a global perspective on international education issues and a survey of foreign students in the United States.

Staff of 250

The institute also conducts lectures, conferences and workshops on issues in international education, and provides placement services to foreign students and professors in the United States. It administers programs of corporations, governments, universities and foundations that assist or sponsor foreign students in the United States. It administers educational and research projects in developing countries. And it helps administer the International Visitors Program of the U.S. International Communications Agency.

Last year, it assisted 8,559 students from the United States abroad, as well as foreign professionals and leaders.

The New York-based institute has a staff of 250 and operates on an annual budget of \$65 million, funded by 120 sponsors — more than 40 percent from the U.S. government and the rest from private foundations, universities, corporations and international organizations.

Among some of the new services that the institute is providing to U.S. universities is the Register for International Service in Education, a computerized job registry for U.S. faculty interested in overseas service, and the International Faculty Lecture Bureau, a computerized matching service for foreign faculty in the United States interested in short-term lecturing and for U.S. universities interested in receiving them.

Most of the 5,000 to 6,000 foreign faculty members in the United States are concentrated in 30 to 40 colleges and universities. The Lecture Bureau enables foreign professors to visit schools that cannot afford to attract them on a regular basis. So far, more than 300 visiting scholars have registered with the bureau.

Two recent programs demonstrate the agency's commitment to bringing governments, private industry and foundations together to improve education around the world: the South African Education Program and the Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship.



IIE Mexico director Rene Greenwald counseling a student.

mond Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches and Mr. Snook said, there is no indication of disapproval by the South African government.

The Hubert H. Humphrey North-South Fellowship program, established in 1978 as a memorial to the former vice president, brings mid-career professionals from developing countries to the United States for a year of study and practical work-related experience.

Despite the success of these and other programs, there are a number of challenges.

Among the most difficult, Ms. Pyle said, is that U.S. educational institutions are facing serious financial difficulties. "The rapidly escalating cost of higher education coupled with the limits of scholarships may mean that only elite students can come over," she said, noting that room, board and tuition at many universities has increased about threefold since the 1960s — from close to \$3,000 a year to about \$12,000 a year. More than 80 percent of the 286,000 foreign students in the United States receive their financial support from personal or family funds, according to the institute.

These increases come at a time when more and more developing countries are interested in sending their students to the United States for higher education. She noted, however, that almost one-third of the foreign students in the United States are from countries in the Middle East that have money but not a developed system of higher education.

Another issue in the coming decade, she said, will be the role that foreign students play in compensating for the decline in the number of Americans enrolling in U.S. universities. Mr. Edgerton noted that "active recruitment of foreign students by experienced institutions has led to a range of abuses, e.g. the sale of immigration forms overseas and the exploitation of foreign students to prop up a failing institution. It is important for U.S. higher educational institutions to carefully consider their policies toward international education."

—LINDA BERNIER

U.S. Art School Takes Its Palette Abroad

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Being an art student in Paris doesn't necessarily mean wearing a beret on the Place du Tertre in Montmartre and dabbling at portraits of tourists. This fall, the Parsons School of Design is to open a new undergraduate course here, with the collaboration of the American College of Paris.

It isn't the first time that the American art school, founded in 1896, has ventured across the Atlantic. Parsons' contribution to the artistic Paris-New York-Paris cross-fertilization was well-known in the 1930s and 1940s, when it ran a studio for American students on the Place des Vosges. But that closed in 1959, and in the recent past, Parsons has contented itself with a series of summer courses that cover fields in which Paris is particularly rich: fashion, photography and the decorative arts.

The new program, whose details still have to be sketched in, is more ambitious. It offers students a dose of both Parsons' rigorous teaching methods and the stimulus of a new environment. Dean Salvadori, who is directing the experiment from Parsons in New York, explained, "We plan to import our system into the context of Paris. Paris' heritage and visual resources can only be of invaluable consequence to the art student."

As Vicky Elliott, who directs admissions, put it: "There is so much at one's fingertips here in the museums and art galleries — and not only in Paris but around Europe as well."

More Structured

Parsons' methodology, Mr. Salvadori said, is unknown in Europe, where attendance is often lackadaisical, specific assignments lacking and the student under less pressure to perform. "Our classes are far more structured and we insist on more time spent in class as well as on homework," he said. "Our approach is: Come because we insist that you do, and if not, don't come at all."

The vitality of Parsons' work in the United States is undeniable, covering all aspects of the applied and fine arts. The school extended its domain to California in 1979, when the Ois Art Institute of Los Angeles, part of the state system, took the unprecedented step of going private. Now an associate Parsons campus, it makes possible an easy transfer from East to West coast.

The Paris program is intended to provide Parsons students with another option. The long-term plan is for a four-year Bachelor of Fine Arts curriculum offering majors in fine arts, illustration and interior design. The first step, a first-year foundation course, housed in the American College and benefiting from all its facilities, is to start this fall.

Parsons also hopes to attract qualified students of other universities and art colleges who want to



Teacher Emerson Woelffer, student near Notre Dame.

spend their sophomore year abroad on a one-year exchange basis. For an art student, the two last years of study are of primary importance, and the sophomore year, rather than the traditional junior year abroad, was chosen so as not to interrupt that continuity. At the end of this year, students will choose whether to remain in Paris to complete their studies, or to return to the United States.

Staff List

In some important respects, the venture is still in the drawing board stage. The staff list, for example, has not been designated, although it is probable that some of the American College in Paris staff will be enlisted. Much will depend on the interest of the candidates for admission who are scheduled to present their portfolios on May 8 and 9. Two hundred American schools based in Europe have been canvassed for possible applicants.

Meanwhile, with the Parsons project in view, the American College has been expanding its art facilities. (So far it has not had art majors but only art history.) A warehouse in the 15th arrondissement was re-equipped in the fall, with airy sculpture and drawing studios, printmaking room and photographic laboratory.

Bob Bishop, the American College's photography professor, hopes that the Parsons photography facility will become a European focus for American teaching



Mr. Woelffer with students on Paris' rue Mouffetard.

methods in the subject. Bathed in fumes of polyester resin, as he put the finishing touches to the laboratory's developing baths, he explained: "In French photography courses, the students tend to lose all enthusiasm in their first year. They are so bombarded with chemistry and the physics of light that they never have the time to pick up a camera." Here, students will be plunged straight into the practical aspects of the art from the start, in a well-furnished laboratory that can accommodate up to 19 students at a time.

Meanwhile, Parsons' intensive two-week summer courses continue. Two of them, organized with the French Musée des Arts Décoratifs, focus on French architecture and the development of the decorative arts. Deanna Little, an American

designer now based in Paris, will supervise a fashion option that covers the subject from both a historical and a contemporary perspective. Another option is photography.

Students of the American College may also take courses offered to Parsons students, and it is hoped that foreign students will also enroll. The doodling portraitists on the Place du Tertre can expect some competition from Parsons' students — on their time off.

Further information is available from Dean Salvadori, Parsons School of Design, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011, Tel: (212) 741.89.10 or Janice Pfeiffer, American College in Paris, 31 avenue Basquet, 75007 Paris; Tel: 355.91.73.

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International Education

MBA: A Growing Asset in Spain

By Harry Debelius
MADRID — The master's in business administration (MBA) is a title that is not officially recognized in Spain, yet large Spanish companies and multinational corporations generally give it more weight in analyzing the qualifications of an executive trainee than titles granted in the same field under the official Spanish studies program, such as the *licenciado* in business administration.

There are several good typically Spanish business schools. But the methods and the course content are different from the U.S. business school approach. With Spain on the verge of joining the European Economic Community and big business searching for people with an international outlook, the person with the MBA degree finds more and more doors open to him in Spain.

So much in demand are the young men (and very occasionally women) with master's degrees that IESE (the Institute of Higher Business Studies), a Barcelona-based branch of the University of Navarra, has turned out 657 master's degrees since it started courses for it in 1964.

IESE is the only school in Spain that grants the unrecognized but greatly solicited degree. But it is not the only alma mater of the young lions of Spanish industry. Those who can afford it — and the number is surprising — seek their titles abroad, preferably in the United States. The most respected degrees in the Spanish business world include those granted by the Harvard School of Business Administration, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Stanford and Wharton. Degrees from the London School of Economics are also highly prized.

Post-Graduate Course

The IESE course leading to the MBA, conducted in coordination with the Harvard school and in a similar fashion, is a post-graduate one, lasting two years with little time off. Last year, an unusually high number of Spanish business executives had one for Spanish business, each IESE graduate had an average of three job offers. Companies like Ford and Chase Manhattan Bank mine this source of executive potential, but the talent-seekers are not all U.S.-based companies.

The MBA also has a certain snob appeal in Spain, as shown in

an article published recently by the Spanish monthly financial magazine *Dinero*, entitled "Executives." "A master's helps you to triumph," it pointed out. "An executive can do his job without a degree from Harvard. Nevertheless, nobody denies that the 'business schools' give a special lustre to their graduates, and in the majority of cases, they are a springboard for promotion."

Budding Spanish executives, whose families — or in some cases companies — can afford it, have discovered that it is often easier for a foreigner to pass the rigid enrollment requirements at a first-rate business school in the United States than it is for many Americans. The reason is the effort on the part of admissions directors in the big-name schools to ensure that each class has a certain percentage of foreign students. In many schools up to 30 percent or 40 percent.

While the management of companies dealing on an international plane recognize the value of an MBA from a good school, some Spanish company directors with few dealings abroad — but with expectations of increasing foreign operations once Spain enters the EEC — seem to be hazy about what the degree represents.

Speaking English

A graduate of a Spanish university business administration course commented, "I get the idea they think the main benefit of such studies is the ability to speak business English fluently. They hire a junior executive when all they really want is a bilingual secretary."

At IESE, a working knowledge of English is a must for applicants. This year, for the first time, the MBA course at IESE is divided into two sections. One gets all instruction in English while the other is taught in Spanish, although it uses business English.

Spain's IESE is highly rated. *Dinero* lists it among the world's top 10, in a class with the Stanford Graduate School of Business, Harvard, MIT, the London School of Economics and the European Institute of Business Administration (INSEAD) in Fontainebleau.

Many of IESE's professors are also on the faculty of the Harvard school, and IESE's teaching methods are modeled on Harvard's. About 30 percent of its MBA course students are not Spanish, mostly Latin Americans. The MBA course in Barcelona costs about 350,000 pesetas (about \$4,000), or about 70 percent of the cost of the same degree at Harvard. IESE also offers a doctoral program, refresher courses and seminars.

Some Spaniards who already have their *licenciado* in business administration are willing to put in another two years to get a master's at the better-known American schools and IESE, which emphasize practical work.

Transplant From Iran
Thrives on Spanish Soil

By Mark Williams

ESTEPONA, Spain — Since October of last year, 90 Iranian students have shared a new building with the Colegio San Jose, a private Spanish school in Estepona on Spain's Costa del Sol. The 90 are part of a new school, called International College Spain.

"I can't recall ever having heard of anything like it," said Ruth Bonner, the principal. "Starting from nothing, we had a working school in just two months. It seems almost miraculous." Mrs. Bonner was formerly executive secretary of the International Baccalaureate Office (IBO) in Geneva and is helping to get the school on its feet. "I came down for a few days to do an evaluation but saw such enormous challenge and potential that I couldn't say no when asked to stay on."

The idea for the International College Spain emerged last year when the Tehran International School was eliminated by government decree. Iranian businessman Manucher Farhang formed a board of trustees to assure educational continuity for students participating in the school's International Baccalaureate program and for others seeking top-quality education. During the summer of 1980, he scoured the Spanish coast for a suitable site.

"We chose Spain because of lenient visa requirements, the government's cooperative attitude and Spain's similarities with Iran — factors like climate, topography and the people themselves, which would minimize cultural shock," he said.

Visiting Sites

In three weeks, Mr. Farhang visited about 80 locations between Malaga and Estepona and finally found the new wing of Colegio San Jose. By early September, Iranian families and individual students were arriving.

Estepona and the college have since become a nucleus for about 50 Iranian families. Most still have personal or economic ties with their own country and are not political refugees in the strict sense. Thirty-five students on their own live at comfortable boarding facilities nearby and many plan to visit their families in Iran when the school term ends in June. Others fear further clampdowns on exit visas and will remain in Spain during the summer.

"The Tehran school was one of the best in the International Baccalaureate system, and because of the extraordinary circumstances, ICS was accredited much faster than normal," Mrs. Bonner said. "Some students had already completed half of the two-year program, and we wanted them to finish. Many teachers are the same and the new ones are highly qualified educators..."

With its nearly 100,000 foreign residents, the Costa del Sol already had several "international" schools following British, West German, Swedish and French curricula for their mixture of students, including many from Iran in recent years. But the International College Spain is known locally as "the Iranian school."

"This is the first misconception we are fighting," Mrs. Bonner said. "Ours is a truly international school in offering the [International Baccalaureate] diploma, recognized by 450 universities in 43 countries as a top secondary degree. Harvard, Yale and Stanford, for example, accept it for entrance requirements — although not necessarily entrance — and advanced placement, and the IB is completely accepted in Britain. Except for additional language courses, all instruction is done in English."

The IB is the whole basis of the International College Spain's program. All students in grades one through 10 prepare for the two-year examination and diploma program, regardless of whether they take the final exams.

"ICS is not just a temporary solution for Iranian students or a local school which competes with others in the area; we have very different goals and standards. The costs are also greater, though moderate when compared with European International Schools generally." Tuition runs from \$3,700 to \$5,200 per year; full board for 10 months costs \$6,000.

Mr. Farhang said that he intended to establish a major top-quality school during the next few years and that the board of trustees had created a solid financial base to absorb initial losses and allow for expansion. Forty-thousand square meters of land near Estepona have been purchased, and building plans for a new school and boarding facilities have been approved. The first phase, accommodating 500 students, is expected to be finished in two or three years. During the interim, the college will remain based at Colegio San Jose.

Molding the Modern Executive

PARIS — Increasing the competitiveness of French business has been a major theme of the government and of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's seven years as president. The ESSEC (Higher School of Science, Economics and Commerce) Group embraces with a passion that favorite Giscard d'Estaing word: modernization.

Installed in an expansive assortment of concrete towers, planes and cylinders amid the carefully placed lawns, highways and high-rises of Cergy-Pontoise, one of suburban Paris' "new towns," the various ESSEC programs are trying to produce a new breed of French executive.

Paradoxically, this originality rests on a determination to remain free of the government, to weather the financial consequences and, in the words of the former director general, Gilbert Olivier, to "fight to the last breath to save its independence and conserve its identity."

Being that rarest of things, a totally private French institution, ESSEC is free (within the confines of national degree requirements) to break away from the traditional curriculum. It is free to change rapidly as ideas and technology change and to give its students the kind of decision-making training that in the rest of French education has been cause for battle between students and government for generations.

International Focus

ESSEC is trying to produce executives whose focus is international and who do not fear change. "The definition of our graduates," said Director General Julien Couduy, "is someone who speaks fluent English and possibly a third language, and is accustomed to making his own decisions."

These two themes run through all of the ESSEC Group's programs. Of the 250 courses offered in the three-year undergraduate program, 100 are in one of six foreign languages. The school is currently trying to establish three or four months of study in foreign universities — probably in the United Kingdom, the United States and South America.

ESSEC's graduate management school, EPSC (School of International Commerce), is for French students interested in international careers in fields such as import-export. Forty percent of the emphasis in the first two years of the three-year course is on languages. The third year involves study in a U.S. or British university. All graduates are required to speak two foreign languages.

ISSEC (Advanced Institute of Science, Economics and Commerce) is a continuing studies program for executives. With five language laboratories in Cergy and Paris, it offers six languages and specializes in advanced courses such as English for marketing and negotiation.

The extent to which ESSEC Group students are expected to determine their own curriculum is reflected in the fact that all students are asked to evaluate for the school each course upon its completion.

Even at the undergraduate level, after a basic first-year curriculum, the student chooses an area of specialization and designs, with faculty guidance, a curriculum for the next two years.

All students must spend a total of six months in three types of practical experience — as workers, as salespeople and as executives. The directors strongly believe in these work projects which, although usually in France, can be anywhere in the world. "A worker experience may be a little artificial," Mr. Couduy said. "They know they will not be doing it all their lives but it teaches them about work conditions just as a draftee learns about the life of a soldier."

While the ESSEC Group has broken out of the French mold, it has inherited a little closer to U.S. business education. Mr. Couduy described it as "an American influence adapted to French society. We remain a school of French nationality." The primary

source of U.S. influence is the permanent faculty. Although this base faculty, which is supplemented by specialists from the international business community, is almost entirely French, virtually every member has at least one advanced U.S. degree.

Teaching methods are not imposed on the teachers, but many choose to reflect their own U.S. education. The so-called case method (started at Harvard and now widespread in the United States) of studying and discussing actual business problems is popular at ESSEC.

American students can spend a trimester at Cergy in the exchange program. ESSEC regularly sets up joint programs with U.S. universities such as a three-week program for students seeking a master's degree in business administration that is being offered this summer jointly with Columbia University.

The U.S. influence can also be seen in IGLIA (International Institute of Agribusiness), which began in 1978 and was the first of its kind in France. It accepts about 60 students a year and, as with other ESSEC programs, has found the demand growing.

—MARK J. KURLANSKY

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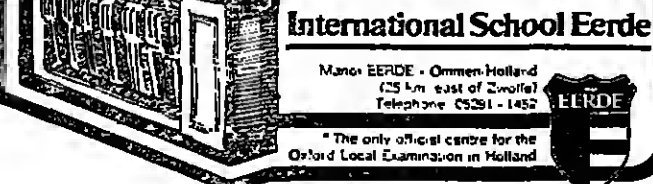
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International Education

Harvard Business School Has Brains, Will Travel

By Calla Comer

VEVEY, Switzerland — Expressions like "fat cats," "shrinking dogs" and "incipient disaster sequence" are tossed back and forth rapidly like a football in the last quarter of an Ivy League game. But it is not Harvard vs. Yale, although both sides mean business — business management, that is.

Harvard in this instance is the Harvard International Senior Managers Program and it is engaged in a typically charged exchange between Harvard professors and senior international business executives that marks the biannual, eight-week huddle that is the Harvard Business School abroad.

Located at the Hotel Mirador, a country club-hotel above Vevey, Switzerland, at Mount Pelerin, the Senior Managers Program is in its seventh year and solidly entrenched in what had been a gap in business school education abroad for senior managers.

In 1970, Harvard Business School, the doyen of business schools and the originator of post-graduate training abroad for the middle-level manager (INSEAD, IMEDE and CEI as well as other post-graduate training schools in India, Iran and Central America) were all set up in the Harvard area in the late 1950s and 1960s took a look at where international business was going and what Harvard's role should be. The conclusion was that international business was expanding rapidly and that it was time for Harvard to cash in on what it had helped establish.

Years of Experience

"It was primarily to educate ourselves that we decided to send Harvard abroad," faculty chairman Samuel Hayes said. Harvard's decision not only provided new material for itself but brought more than 70 years of business school experience to the international business community's senior executives.

The program is an adaptation of the Harvard Business School's case-study method, combined with readings, faculty lectures, films and carefully selected guest speakers. The participants are seasoned businessmen, often with 25 years experience. "The program is always been sensitive to current events," Prof. Hayes said, "and we keep in mind that business environment is one of the top manager's major constraints."

Between the spring and fall semesters, the faculty of the Senior Managers Program is traveling, gathering material for the course and keeping abreast of business developments. "This is not a lush job in an idyllic setting," a faculty member said. "We work like hell to provide our SMP participants with the best and most relevant data, and our central base of Switzerland helps us in the task."

The 60 participants, whose average age is 45 and whose companies have paid 23,000 Swiss francs (about \$11,560) to send them to Mount Pelerin for the "total immersion" program, often enter the program skeptical of their ability to learn new methods and to stand up to the rigorous schedule, which carries an out-of-class workload that would tax an undergraduate. "But in the end, it is often this very experience which helps the participant get the most benefit from the course," faculty member Ulrich Wiedemann said. "In general, the participants are learning subconsciously and are not aware of the learned thought patterns they're using here."

Vision Explores

"For most, it's an 'unlearning' process," Associate Dean Derek Abell said. "Up until this program, their experience in dealing with business problems has been narrow and nonanalytic. Suddenly they come here, we throw 150 difficult company situations at them and their vision explodes. Where they have been used to dealing with a put reaction, they now have to learn to listen and evaluate. As time goes on, they learn to reflect about others' ideas."

Prof. Hayes said that the program is specifically designed to soothe the executive's fears by "creating an environment of low risk where he can test his own judgement without being in front of his company." There are no grades and at the end of the program there is no report to the companies. He believes that it is more difficult for the executive when he has been through the program and has to go back and work with executives who have not had the same training.

"We recognize that the general manager's job is the most difficult in the world — you've got to be a military commander with strategic vision, design a planning system, deal with people, and be a master of finance — and that the executives coming here have one piece of this under their belt and are swimming for the rest," Mr. Abell said.

Tradition Alive and Well in the Hallowed Halls of Eton

(Continued from Page 75)

In recent years, however, a few girls have been admitted as day students. There is now talk of admitting girls on a straight coeducational basis. The issue is a controversial one.

sherry. "There isn't much scope for showing off in dress — or otherwise. Some of the boys are extremely rich, but you don't see any of them. It is also considered bad taste to be boastful, or swank around. There's no limit on your spending money, but there's not much to spend it on here except for a stereo for your room."

The junior boys have narrow, Spartan rooms, while the senior boys have more spacious quarters that resemble rooms at Oxford or Cambridge. "The school life is pretty 'rugal,'" young Kinsman said. "You certainly don't get pampered."

'Long Chamber'

Eton's classrooms range from the up-to-date science laboratories and drama workshops to the wooden "long chamber" that dates from the early 16th century. In this old room, oases and initials carved hundreds of years ago are still legible on the wooden bench.

The central quadrangle of the school virtually reeks with history. On two sides are old classrooms, on the others, a chapel and a cloister. Near the cloister is the old well where the boys drank and washed hundreds of years ago. Off the cloister is the original dining room for the 70 "poor boys." It is still used, although the furnishings are modern. "Queen Elizabeth I on royal visits used to sit in here — right where that big hot plate is now," Mr. Meredith said.

Much has been added to the early Tudor-style buildings. The chapel, for example, is a Gothic structure, with buttresses and a 15th-century brass lectern. Its roof, weakened during World War II, is new, along with the modern stained-glass windows by artist John Piper.

A large classroom designed by Christopher Wren contains the busts of such Old Etonians as Robert Walpole, Lord North, William Pitt, Baron Grenville, George Canning and William Gladstone — all prime ministers — as well as the poets Shelley and Gray and the writer Henry Fielding. Percy

Bysse Shelley scrawled his name on the paneling and it can still be seen there. Several generals and field marshals attended Eton before going to Sandhurst, the British military academy, and then on to some of the country's most famous regiments.

In their first three years, boys at Eton take a wide variety of courses. To their last two years they specialize, for the advance-level tests that guarantee them university admission, particularly to Oxford or Cambridge. About 70 percent of Eton's graduates receive university degrees, and this is considered extremely high considering the competition for higher education in Britain. Others may go directly to Sandhurst or back to their family estates or into business.

One criticism of Eton and other public schools is that a relatively low percentage of graduates go into industry. They seem to prefer banking, finance and the brokerage houses of London's Financial District. "The boys are not keen at all on industry," young Kinsman said. "Career people try to point them in that direction, but they seem to think that industry has a grungy image, not very appealing and rather provincial."

Eton's tuition is high — about \$7,000 a year, including room and board — and this tends to restrict the school to the well-to-do. However, lawyer Byng said, "An Eton education is still cheap by comparison to many other things. Before the war, for instance, an Eton education cost about half the price of a Rolls Royce. Today a five-year education at Eton costs less than a third of a top-of-the-line Rolls."

Eton officials like to call attention to the various scholarship programs available. There are the 70 King's Scholars, who gain admission by competitive exams; there is

test might deprive the school, and the country, of those who mature once they are in secondary school.

Eton has traditionally produced action-oriented graduates. Mr. Byng likes to recall the old saw about the difference between Eton and its closest rivals, Harrow and Winchester. "At a cricket match, a Winchester boy will see that a lady needs a seat; the Eton boy will fetch the chair and the Harrow boy will sit it in."

Sports are an important part of school life. There are vast playing fields and much competition in intramural activities. Cricket is a major summer sport as is rowing, and Etonians usually win places on the teams at Oxford and Cambridge. But, Mr. Meredith said, "there's plenty to do after class hours, even if you're not any good at sports — drama, music, art."

The English boarding school system has been criticized by some observers on the grounds that the boys are forced to live apart from their parents from the age of about 8 — when they go to "preparatory" school. This, the critics hold, produces men who are uneasy with their families and who relate only to other men — even to the extent of being homosexual. Whether boarding schools contribute to homosexuality is the subject of some dispute. But Mr. Meredith said, "Frankly, I may be blind, but I see no overt homosexuality in

this house, and I wouldn't tolerate it if I did."

On the other side of the argument, it is said that the boarding school system promotes independence and initiative among young men and thus provides the training ground for developing leaders.

To recent years, girls have been admitted as day students at Eton, but these have generally been the children of teachers. There is talk of admitting girls on a straight coeducational basis in the future. Of this possibility, Mr. Meredith said: "Introducing girls into the school would be a very good thing. But we would need a whole household of girls so that they wouldn't be ostracized in groups of two or three."

Whether Eton will become coeducational remains to be seen. Some boys as well as Old Etonians would object to girls on the grounds that they would take the boys' minds off their studies.

Still, as Mr. Meredith says, Eton will change, however slowly, with the times — while continuing to produce the best education that the masters can provide.

From Mr. Meredith's point of view, Eton has been making a proper adjustment to the world of the 1980s — without sacrificing the cherished traditions of the past. "If you'd ask me to boil down the nature of the Eton experience in education in a single word," he said, "I'd say, Quality."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Continued from Page 14)

12 Month	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Prev.
27 1/2	1.68	1.63	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.68	1.63	1.65	1.65	1.65
28 1/2	1.73	1.68	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.73	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.70
29 1/2	1.78	1.73	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.78	1.73	1.75	1.75	1.75
30 1/2	1.83	1.78	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.83	1.78	1.80	1.80	1.80
31 1/2	1.88	1.83	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.88	1.83	1.85	1.85	1.85
32 1/2	1.93	1.88	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.93	1.88	1.90	1.90	1.90
33 1/2	1.98	1.93	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	1.98	1.93	1.95	1.95	1.95
34 1/2	2.03	1.98	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.03	1.98	2.00	2.00	2.00
35 1/2	2.08	2.03	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.08	2.03	2.05	2.05	2.05
36 1/2	2.13	2.08	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.13	2.08	2.10	2.10	2.10
37 1/2	2.18	2.13	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.18	2.13	2.15	2.15	2.15
38 1/2	2.23	2.18	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.23	2.18	2.20	2.20	2.20
39 1/2	2.28	2.23	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.28	2.23	2.25	2.25	2.25
40 1/2	2.33	2.28	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.33	2.28	2.30	2.30	2.30
41 1/2	2.38	2.33	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.38	2.33	2.35	2.35	2.35
42 1/2	2.43	2.38	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.43	2.38	2.40	2.40	2.40
43 1/2	2.48	2.43	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.48	2.43	2.45	2.45	2.45
44 1/2	2.53	2.48	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.53	2.48	2.50	2.50	2.50
45 1/2	2.58	2.53	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.58	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.55
46 1/2	2.63	2.58	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.63	2.58	2.60	2.60	2.60
47 1/2	2.68	2.63	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.68	2.63	2.65	2.65	2.65
48 1/2	2.73	2.68	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.73	2.68	2.70	2.70	2.70
49 1/2	2.78	2.73	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.78	2.73	2.75	2.75	2.75
50 1/2	2.83	2.78	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.83	2.78	2.80	2.80	2.80
51 1/2	2.88	2.83	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.88	2.83	2.85	2.85	2.85
52 1/2	2.93	2.88	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.93	2.88	2.90	2.90	2.90
53 1/2	2.98	2.93	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.98	2.93	2.95	2.95	2.95
54 1/2	3.03	2.98	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.03	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00
55 1/2	3.08	3.03	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.08	3.03	3.05	3.05	3.05
56 1/2	3.13	3.08	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.13	3.08	3.10	3.10	3.10
57 1/2	3.18	3.13	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.18	3.13	3.15	3.15	3.15
58 1/2	3.23	3.18	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.23	3.18	3.20	3.20	3.20
59 1/2	3.28	3.23	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.28	3.23	3.25	3.25	3.25
60 1/2	3.33	3.28	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.33	3.28	3.30	3.30	3.30
61 1/2	3.38	3.33	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.38	3.33	3.35	3.35	3.35
62 1/2	3.43	3.38	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.43	3.38	3.40	3.40	3.40
63 1/2	3.48	3.43	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.48	3.43	3.45	3.45	3.45
64 1/2	3.53	3.48	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.53	3.48	3.50	3.50	3.50
65 1/2	3.58	3.53	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.58	3.53	3.55	3.55	3.55
66 1/2	3.63	3.58	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.63	3.58	3.60	3.60	3.60
67 1/2	3.68	3.63	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.68	3.63	3.65	3.65	3.65
68 1/2	3.73	3.68	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.73	3.68	3.70	3.70	3.70
69 1/2	3.78	3.73	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.78	3.73	3.75	3.75	3.75
70 1/2	3.83	3.78	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.83	3.78	3.80	3.80	3.80
71 1/2	3.88	3.83	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.88	3.83	3.85	3.85	3.85
72 1/2	3.93	3.88	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.93	3.88	3.90	3.90	3.90
73 1/2	3.98	3.93	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.98	3.93	3.95	3.95	3.95
74 1/2	4.03	3.98	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.03	3.98	4.00	4.00	4.00
75 1/2	4.08	4.03	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.08	4.03	4.05	4.05	4.05
76 1/2	4.13	4.08	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.13	4.08	4.10	4.10	4.10
77 1/2	4.18	4.13	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.18	4.13	4.15	4.15	4.15
78 1/2	4.23	4.18	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.23	4.18	4.20	4.20	4.20
79 1/2	4.28	4.23	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.28	4.23	4.25	4.25	4.25
80 1/2	4.33	4.28	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.33	4.28	4.30	4.30	4.30
81 1/2	4.38	4.33	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.38	4.33	4.35	4.35	4.35
82 1/2	4.43	4.38	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.43	4.38	4.40	4.40	4.40
83 1/2	4.48	4.43	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.48	4.43	4.45	4.45	4.45
84 1/2	4.53	4.48	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.53	4.48	4.50	4.50	4.50
85 1/2	4.58	4.53	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.58	4.53	4.55	4.55	4.55
86 1/2	4.63	4.58	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.63	4.58	4.60	4.60	4.60
87 1/2	4.68	4.63	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.68	4.63	4.65	4.65	4.65
88 1/2	4.73	4.68	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.73	4.68	4.70	4.70	4.70
89 1/2	4.78	4.73	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.78	4.73	4.75	4.75	4.75
90 1/2	4.83	4.78	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.83	4.78	4.80	4.80	4.80
91 1/2	4.88	4.83	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.88	4.83	4.85	4.85	4.85
92 1/2	4.93	4.88	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.93	4.88	4.90	4.90	4.90
93 1/2	4.98	4.93	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	4.98	4.93	4.95	4.95	4.95
94 1/2	5.03	4.98	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.03	4.98	5.00	5.00	5.00
95 1/2	5.08	5.03	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.08	5.03	5.05	5.05	5.05
96 1/2	5.13	5.08	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.13	5.08	5.10	5.10	5.10
97 1/2	5.18	5.13	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.18	5.13	5.15	5.15	5.15
98 1/2	5.23	5.18	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.23	5.18	5.20	5.20	5.20
99 1/2	5.28	5.23	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.28	5.23	5.25	5.25	5.25
100 1/2	5.33	5.28	1.10	10.0	10.0	10.0	5.33	5.28	5.30	5.30	5.30

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked 1/2

High Low Close Chg										
132	ABH	Price	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
133	American	Ind	912	912	912	912	912	912	912	912
134	American	Ind	912	912	912	912	912	912	912	912
135	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
136	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
137	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
138	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
139	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
140	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
141	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
142	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
143	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
144	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
145	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
146	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
147	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
148	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
149	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
150	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
151	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
152	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
153	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
154	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
155	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
156	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
157	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
158	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
159	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
160	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
161	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
162	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
163	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
164	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
165	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
166	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
167	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
168	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
169	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
170	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
171	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
172	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
173	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
174	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
175	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
176	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
177	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
178	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
179	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
180	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
181	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
182	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
183	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
184	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
185	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
186	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
187	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
188	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
189	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
190	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
191	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
192	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
193	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
194	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
195	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
196	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
197	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
198	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
199	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
200	ABH	Energy	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525

مركز الأخبار



CHARTERHOUSE

The Charterhouse Group
1980

Mr Nigel Mobbs reports

The Group
1980 was a year of progress. The successful flotation of Charterhouse Petroleum and the acquisition of Keyser Ullmann Holdings underlined the investment and banking nature of the Group. Progress was achieved in both structure and profits despite the fact that the year was a difficult one for business generally. The Group was by no means immune from the effects of the deep and severe recession.

Results
Group profit before taxation increased by 33%, which was a good result in view of the magnitude of the recession. This improvement included the benefit of higher oil revenues, although these carry a high taxation charge. The attributable profit after taxation of £11.725 million also showed an increase of 33%. The growth in earnings per share and the 26% increase in net asset value to 96 pence per share evidenced the Group's progress.

The Group's results reflect the benefits of a wide range of investments within a well balanced portfolio. The policy of investing in small to medium-sized private companies proved to be sound with many of them showing resilience and growth despite the poor economic climate.

	£ million	
Results in brief	1980	1979
Capital employed	143.2	104.9
Shareholders' funds	117.1	70.1
Profit before interest	23.8	20.4
Profit before taxation	16.1	12.1
Attributable group profit after taxation	11.7	8.8
Earnings per ordinary share	9.64p	9.25p
Dividends per ordinary share	4.51p	4.10p

* Including the profit of the bank after transfer to inner reserve.

Dividend
In view of the level of retained profits, the directors are pleased to be able to recommend an increased final dividend of 2.76 pence per share, which, when aggregated with the interim payment, amounts to 4.51 pence per share, an increase of 10%.

Banking
The merger of Charterhouse Japhet and Keyser Ullmann has resulted in Charterhouse Japhet having capital and disclosed reserves of nearly £60 million and substantially increased capability to provide a fully comprehensive merchant banking service.

The physical merger is progressing well. The Charterhouse Japhet Act is the most effective method of enabling Charterhouse Japhet to assume the assets, liabilities and all the business of Keyser Ullmann. This can now be conducted in the name of Charterhouse Japhet based at 1 Paternoster Row, while the Group and its central services, together with the management companies, will be located at 25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8JE.

Investments
Development capital activity continued at a high level in the United Kingdom, France and North America. France, in particular, provided several attractive opportunities for minority investments.

A listing for the issued share capital of Charterhouse Petroleum was obtained in August, the Group retaining 48.4%. The successful flotation provided that company with substantial resources so enabling it to develop further as an independent British oil company. The flotation also gave recognition to the value of the Group's investment in oil.

Charterhouse Petroleum was successful in participating in four licences in the Seventh Round and should have an attractive future. However, Government measures to further increase tax on North Sea oil revenues pose a serious threat to the future development of independent British oil companies and, in particular, the exploitation of North Sea oil reserves.

Glavill Enthoven & Co. was sold during the year for £11.7 million. 1980 was a difficult period for many insurance broking companies and by becoming part of a large international trading group its further development will be facilitated. This sale does not preclude further Group investment in this sector.

Manufacturing companies, particularly those in the export field, faced not only the effects of the recession but also the problems of pricing products because of the strength of sterling. The Charterhouse companies in this sector were similarly affected and, as a result, the profitability of the Group's principal manufacturing companies was sharply reduced in the second half of 1980. Action taken to counteract this situation involved major redundancy programmes and plant closures. However, many of the smaller companies withstood the difficulties extremely well.

The service companies, which include Spring Grove Services, made good progress, although some are now experiencing the effects of the recession.

Future prospects
1980 saw a strengthening of the Group's balance sheet with considerably improved gearing down from 82% to 37%. This will enable the Group to pursue an increasingly active investment policy.

1981 will again be a year of challenge. The severity and depth of the recession is still seriously affecting industry generally and will continue to do so for some time.

This makes it very difficult to forecast results for the current year. However, greater benefits from the enlarged bank should begin to show through in 1981, although there will be transitional costs. As small to medium-sized companies, which are the Group's prime concern, have the ability to adapt quickly, the Group should be well placed to benefit from any upturn when it occurs.

Nigel Mobbs, Chairman

The Charterhouse Group is an investment and banking group listed on The Stock Exchange, London, with capital employed exceeding £140 million.

Charterhouse Japhet, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Group, is a well-established merchant bank providing a wide range of services to industry and commerce.

The Group has over 125 investments in companies in the UK, Europe and North America. These are in manufacturing, distribution, services and oil industries. They range from minority holdings in private as well as listed companies, through to majority holdings and wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Charterhouse, a pioneer in the field of development capital investment, provides finance to help businesses grow or shareholders to realise capital from their businesses.

Charterhouse aims to achieve a balanced investment portfolio, earning an improving return on capital in which risk, profit and capital requirements are balanced, so limiting exposure in individual market sectors, companies and geographical locations.

Copies of the Annual Report are obtainable from
Group Communications Department,
The Charterhouse Group Limited, 1 Paternoster Row, St. Pauls,
London EC4M 7DH, Telephone 01-248 3999.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

EEC Steelmakers Seeking 15% Price Rise

BRUSSELS — EEC steel manufacturers have started raising their prices as part of a concerted campaign to pull the industry out of a severe market slump, industry sources said Tuesday.

With orders now being negotiated for the third quarter of this year, steel firms are seeking increases of around 15 percent, varying from product to product, on their prices at the start of the second quarter.

The increases are part of program worked out last month by the 15 main EEC steel firms, grouped in the European Steel Manufacturers' Federation (Eurofer), to stave off a price-cutting war. Eurofer members also agreed to cut output by more than 30 percent compared with the third quarter last year, with the cuts varying according to the product.

Kuwait Reported to Hold 6% of Volkswagen

FRANKFURT — West German news reports quote banking sources as saying Monday that Kuwait has acquired about 6 percent of Volkswagen shares and is interested in expanding this holding. A Volkswagen spokesman said the firm was unaware of any Kuwaiti shareholding.

The spokesman added, however, that he could not rule out Kuwaiti purchases on the stock market. The share price on the Frankfurt exchange closed at 150 Deutsche marks Tuesday, down from 151.50 Monday and 160 at the end of last week. It had risen past 170 DM in a recent rally, up from 135 earlier in the year.

Boeing Sees Steady Sales in 1981 and 1982

SEATTLE — Boeing says it expects sales this year and next year to be in the \$9.4-billion to \$9.5-billion range, based on current schedules. In 1980 the company had sales of \$9.43 billion and earnings of \$600 million, or \$6.23 a share.

Boeing said that improvement in first-quarter net income to \$149 a share from \$145 a year earlier was due to an increase in sales volume and a lower tax rate. The provision for federal taxes declined to \$81.2 million from \$98.8 million a year earlier, in part due to an increase in investment tax credits.

Boeing said its backlog of unfilled orders was \$20.83 billion at the end of March, compared with \$20.03 billion at the end of 1980. Of the backlog, 83 percent was commercial business and 17 percent U.S. government business.

BC Resources Scraps Plan to Increase Stock

VANCOUVER — British Columbia Resources Investment Corp. said Monday it was withdrawing a proposal to increase authorized common to 200 million shares from 100 million and create a new class of preferred with 100 million shares authorized.

President Bryce Howe told the annual meeting that the company was studying the possibility of buying back some of its 96.2 million outstanding shares of common.

Tube Investments Getting King Fifth Wheel

LONDON — Tube Investments announced Tuesday that it is acquiring the U.S. company King Fifth Wheel for \$54.1 million. It said contracts had been signed with shareholders of the privately owned firm, which employs 800 persons in Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

King Fifth Wheel had a pre-tax profit of \$10.5 million in the year ended last September. After a cash payment of \$39.1 million, promissory notes of \$12.5 million will be payable in one year and \$2.5 million in notes will be payable in two years.

Daimler-Benz Announces U.S. Acquisitions

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz announced Tuesday that it has signed a \$260-million contract to take over two subsidiaries of Consolidated Freightways, the San Francisco trucking firm. The units are Freightliner Corp., a heavy truck manufacturer, and Consolidated Metco, a parts manufacturer.

Kennecott In Slump

NEW YORK — Kennecott, the top U.S. copper producer, said net income in the first quarter of 1981 plunged 43.7 percent, to \$34.6 million, or \$1.17 a share, from \$61.5 million, or \$1.86 a share, in the year ago quarter. Sales fell 15.1 percent, to \$547.9 million, from \$645.2 million.

Kennecott has been hit hard by the auto and housing slump and the consequent declines in the prices and production of copper, used extensively in those industries.

Kennecott said that it had a gain of \$42.1 million, or \$1.42 a share, in the first quarter from the transfer of a one-third interest in its China Mines division facilities to Mitsubishi Corp. Without this gain Kennecott would have lost \$7.5 million in the quarter, the company said.

In March of this year the Standard Oil of Ohio, which is 53 percent owned by British Petroleum, reached a definitive agreement to acquire all of Kennecott's approximately 28.5 million outstanding shares for \$62 cash per share. Kennecott said Tuesday that shareholders approved the proposed offer, worth a total of about \$1.77 billion.

The preliminary vote showed at least 20.5 million Kennecott shares in favor of the proposal.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

United States			
Boeing			
1st Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	2,420.0	2,150.0	
Profits	144.1	129.8	
Per Share	1.49	1.45	
Charter			
1st Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	1,170.0	1,140.0	
Profits	147.6	59.84	
Per Share	0.47	2.08	
Emerson Electric			
2nd Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	875.1	807.7	
Profits	71.0	53.2	
Per Share	1.11	0.99	
6 Months			
Revenue	1,640.0	1,550.0	
Profits	135.0	125.4	
Per Share	2.11	1.96	
Grumman			
1st Quar.	1981	1980	
Revenue	419.1	456.9	
Profits	5.4	6.1	
Per Share	0.59	0.51	

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

April, 1981

755,353 Shares



REEVES COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

Common Stock

L. F. ROTHSCHILD, UNTERBERG, TOWBIN

JACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS	BEAR, STEARNS & CO.	BLUTH EASTMAN PAINE WEBBER
WILLIAMSON, READ & CO. INC.	DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT	E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.
WIDDER, PEABODY & CO.	LAZARD FRERES & CO.	LEHMAN BROTHERS KUHN LOEB
MERRILL LYNCH WHITE WELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP		SALOMON BROTHERS
HEARSON LOEB RHOADES INC.		SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.
MARBURG PARIBAS BECKER		WERTHEIM & CO., INC.
DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.		HAMBRECHT & QUIST
ALEX. BROWN & SONS	F. EBERSTADT & CO., INC.	NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION
WILPER, JAFFRAY & HOPWOOD		THOMSON MCKINNON SECURITIES INC.
ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.		ROBERT W. BAIRD & CO.
MATEMAN EICHLER, HILL RICHARDS		SANFORD C. BERNSTEIN & CO., INC.
WILLIAM BLAIR & COMPANY	J. C. BRADFORD & CO.	DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC.
OSTER & MARSHALL INC.	FURMAN SELZ MAGER DIETZ & BIRNEY	GRUNTAL & CO.
ANNEY MONTGOMERY SCOTT INC.		LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO. INC.
MCDONALD & COMPANY	MONTGOMERY SECURITIES	PRESCOTT, BALL & TURBEN
KAUSCHER PIERCE REFSNES, INC.	ROBERTSON, COLMAN, STEPHENS & WOODMAN	
HE ROBINSON-HUMPHREY COMPANY, INC.	ROTAN MOSLE INC.	WHEAT, FIRST SECURITIES, INC.

BUCKMASTER & MOORE

BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ

COMPAGNIE DE BANQUE ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS

HAMBROS BANK

KITCAT & AITKEN

NEDERLANDSE CREDIETBANK N.V.

ASK FOR IT EVERYWHERE

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Open High Low Close Chg.					Open High Low Close Chg.				
COFFEE C					Jul				
17¢/lb. cents per lb.					Aug				
May	126.50	127.00	126.50	0.00	Dec	126.50	127.00	126.50	0.00
Jun	126.50	127.00	126.50	0.00	Jan	126.50	127.00	126.50	0.00
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Jul	126.50	127.00	126.50	0.00	Nov	126.50	127.00	126.50	0.00
Aug	126.								

International Monetary Market

Cash Price
May 5, 1981

New York Futures
May 5, 1981

Commodity and unit
FOODS
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.
TEXTILES
Printcloth 64-80 38 1/2, yd.

London Metals Market

Commodity Indexes

Time spot	3:00-3:30	3:30-4:00	4:00-4:30	4:30-5:00
3 months	\$675.00	\$985.00	\$815.00	\$1000.00
Lead spot	320.00	329.00	344.00	360.00
3 months	335.00	834.00	349.00	360.00
Time used	302.00	302.00	301.00	301.00

Dividends

London Commodities
[Figures in sterling per metric ton]

Company	Per. Ann
Atlantic Amer	20
STOCK-SPLIT	

Agag	184.50	184.10	184.30	184.15	191.00	192.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	185.15	186.15	191.50	192.00

6,841 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA

Nov	917	904	908	910	922
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Avon Prod	0	75
Cone Mills	00	55
Cooper Tire	000	224
Georgia-Pac Co	0000	30
Goodyear Tire	00000	324

May	1.817	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.050	1.0
Jly	1.878	1.065	1.065	1.065	1.071	1.0
Sep	1.979	1.066	1.065	1.067	1.078	1.0
Nov	1.072	1.058	1.055	1.060	1.065	1.0
Jan	1.067	1.055	1.050	1.055	1.065	1.0

Company Per. Ann.
A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly
mol.

Figures in French francs per metric tonne
May 5, 1991

Sources

May	1.825	1.815	1.821	1.830
July	N.T.	N.T.	1.878	—
Sept	1.188	1.090	1.081	1.108

4581 ICO D

Market Summary

TV Corp	443,900	22%	-
Union	429,800	67%	-
ex UN	400,700	17%	-
radio Inc.	344,000	37%	+
max Inc	323,400	52%	+
erty Inc	245,000	10%	-

g Auto

Volume (in millions)	49.00	44.1
Advanced	457	3
Volume Up (in millions)	14.48	31
Declined	1,117	14
Volume Down (in millions)	29.35	34.1

looking new pays off in
hundreds of extra doll

	1990	1991	1992	1993
Ind	973.09	977.28	964.52	972.44
Trn	414.38	417.33	409.12	411.92
UN	103.89	104.54	103.19	103.99
34%	374.95	377.41	371.30	374.16

High Profit Potential
Initial Investment.
Even more remarkable

	High	Low	Close	% Chg.
Composite	131.92	128.77	130.48	+2.41
Industrials	130.71	127.86	129.25	+2.11

to make back several times your investment. Many

Finance	72.79	72.86	72.79
Insurance	72.25	72.33	72.15
Real Estate	72.48	74.71	73.04
Transportation	72.00	72.48	72.00

Some master franchi
rights to market Tidy C
—through

American Most Active

media. For more information, write or Telex Tidy Co. 5205 Timberline Blvd.

Account	10/15	10/25	11/5
Interest	10.00	10.00	10.00
Dividend	10.00	10.00	10.00
Capital	10.00	10.00	10.00
Profit	10.00	10.00	10.00
Loss	10.00	10.00	10.00
Other	10.00	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00	10.00

TIDY CAR

100-443887-100

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

1950

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Even more remarkable is the low initial investment required to start a dealership—only \$3,000 USD, for which you are furnished all the equipment and supplies to make back several times your investment. Many Tidy Car dealers turn 100 to 300 vehicles a month earning up to \$200 per job.

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TIDY CAR

	May	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	
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	30 Ind	Comp	Wtgs	Low	High	Close
30 Ind	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00
Comp	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00
Wtgs	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00
Low	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00
High	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00
Close	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00	254.00

Dow Jones Bond Average			
30 Bonds	31.25	31.25	31.25
30 Public Utility	31.25	31.25	31.25
30 Stocks	31.25	31.25	31.25

Standard & Poor's			
Common Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrial Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transport	100.00	100.00	100.00

NYSE Index			
Common Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrial Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transport	100.00	100.00	100.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
Monday	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tuesday	100.00	100.00	100.00
Wednesday	100.00	100.00	100.00
Thursday	100.00	100.00	100.00
Friday	100.00	100.00	100.00

These results are based on the spot market.

American Most Active			
Common Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrial Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transport	100.00	100.00	100.00

NYSE Most Active			
Common Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrial Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transport	100.00	100.00	100.00

AMEX Index			
Common Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Industrial Stocks	100.00	100.00	100.00
Utilities	100.00	100.00	100.00
Financial	100.00	100.00	100.00
Transport	100.00	100.00	100.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

May 5, 1981
(Closing prices in local currencies)

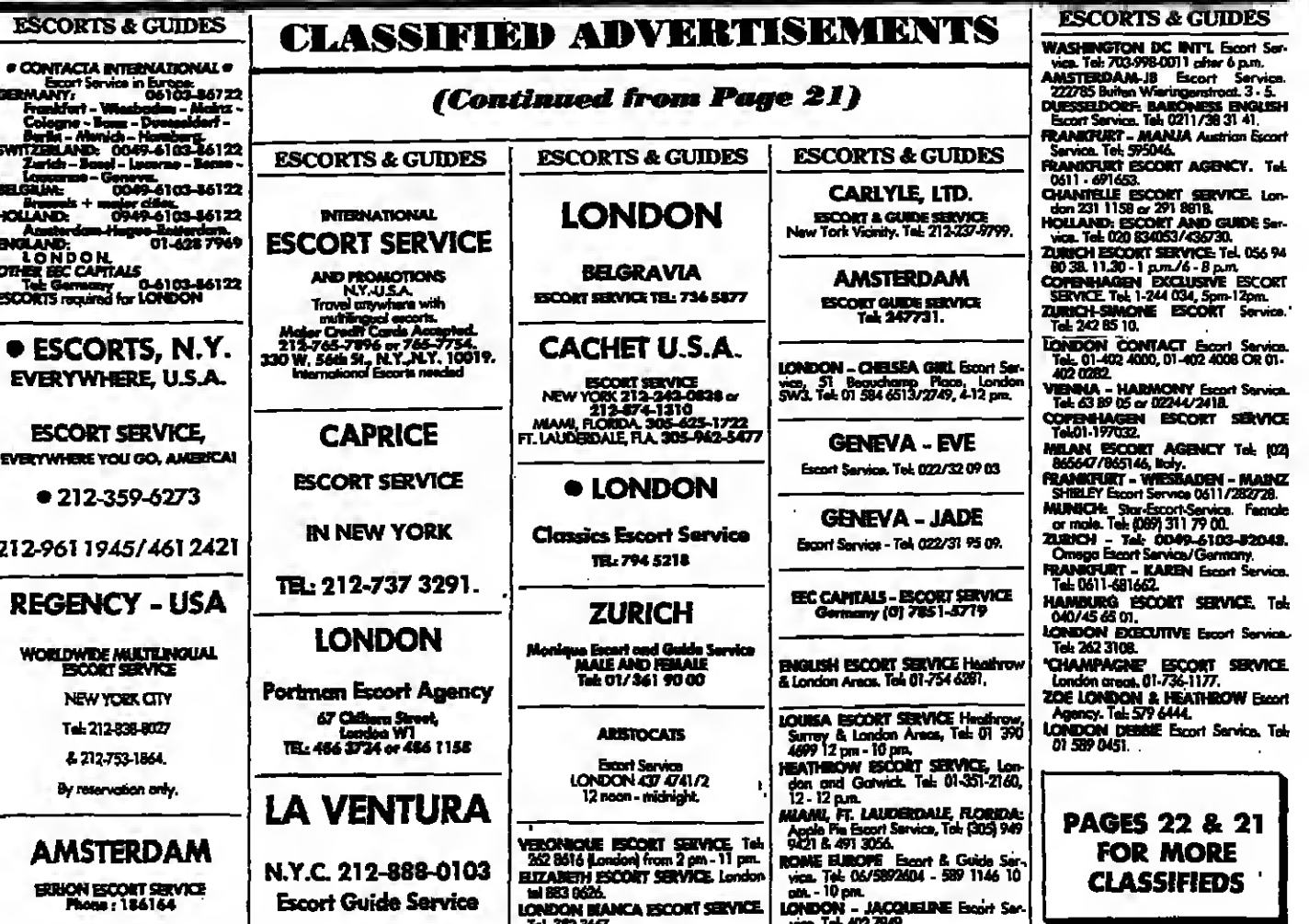
May 5, 1981

Closing prices, May 5, 1981

[illegible]

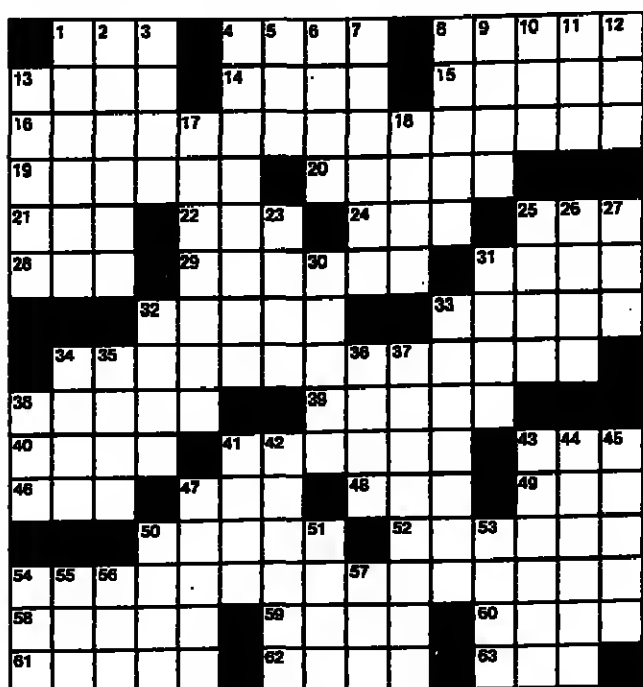
BALANCE 1980 OF CREDITO COMMERCIALE

CREDITO COMMERCIALE



CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Crackle
- 4 Cousin of a
- 8 Leontine group
- 13 Boundary
- 14 Spelunker's milieu
- 15 Device through which squash is squashed
- 16 Trompe l'oeil
- 19 Crises is one; also criteria
- 20 Two-electrode tube
- 21 Ages
- 22 Douglas Fraser's org.
- 24 Compete
- 25 Yale man
- 28 Cochineal, e.g.
- 29 Walks off with
- 31 Kilt
- 32 One of 50
- 33 Inflict (vengeance)
- 34 Legedmain
- 39 Use
- 40 "Stallion," Jeffers poem
- 41 Slacken

DOWN

- 43 Correspondent's second afterthought
- 46 Admit
- 47 Henry V, as prince
- 48 Tpk.
- 49 Mongoose's prey
- 50 Refresher
- 52 On land
- 54 Thaumaturge
- 58 Occurring every 60 minutes
- 59 Relative of etc.
- 60 Ancient Asian
- 61 Ballad
- 62 Society girls, familiarly
- 63 "Robast," Hugo play
- 1 Position strategically
- 2 Bring into harmony
- 3 Dam
- 4 Rogue
- 5 Chum
- 6 Eager
- 7 Meander down
- 8 Memory Lane
- 9 Shine's partner
- 10 "— on parole français"
- 11 "— volente"
- 12 Ending with various directions
- 13 Bike's newest relative
- 17 Biting
- 18 Clark Kent's girl
- 23 "Abide— Me"
- 25 Tied
- 26 Graphite
- 27 Squid's defense
- 30 Floral leaf
- 31 Aloud
- 32 His, in Bonn
- 33 Most pallid
- 34 Pack
- 35 Banker's concern
- 36 Done
- 37 Some pigeons or goldfish
- 38 Hit sign
- 41 Indian princess
- 42 Suppressed
- 43 For now, for short
- 44 Literary caricature
- 45 Cubic meter
- 47 "... this chase is— follow'd"; Shak.
- 50 Autocrat
- 51 Mention an authority
- 53 City in Syria
- 54 Pres. Wilson
- 55 One
- 56 Goof
- 57 Yak



WEATHER

ALGARVE	18	44	12	54	Fair	LOS ANGELES	23	70	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	14	41	31	28	Cloudy	MADRID	21	70	75	Fair
ANKARA	14	41	31	28	Cloudy	MARILIA	30	70	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	21	70	15	59	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	28	14	57	Fair
AUCKLAND	21	70	15	59	Cloudy	MIAMI	29	84	28	Cloudy
BANGKOK	22	70	15	59	Cloudy	MILAN	30	70	75	Cloudy
BARCELONA	23	70	15	59	Cloudy	MONTREAL	19	44	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	23	70	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	14	44	43	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	41	31	28	Cloudy	MURCH	30	70	75	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	41	31	28	Cloudy	NASSAU	31	70	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	10	41	31	28	Cloudy	NEW DELHI	28	100	23	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	41	31	28	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	70	75	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	23	70	15	59	Cloudy	NICE	19	44	43	Cloudy
CAIRO	28	14	57	54	Fair	OSLO	9	48	24	Fair
CASABLANCA	19	44	43	40	Cloudy	PARIS	12	54	43	Cloudy
CHICAGO	14	41	31	28	Cloudy	PRAGUE	11	52	51	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	51	48	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO	27	81	35	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	10	41	31	28	Cloudy	ROMA	28	100	23	Cloudy
DUBLIN	8	41	31	28	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	30	70	75	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	14	41	31	28	Cloudy	SEOUL	18	64	49	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	41	31	28	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	29	84	28	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	41	31	28	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	11	52	51	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	41	31	28	Cloudy	SYDNEY	21	70	75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	41	31	28	Cloudy	TAIPEI	24	78	64	Cloudy
H.L. MINN CITY	29	84	28	25	Overcast	TEL AVIV	33	74	57	Fair
HONG KONG	27	84	28	25	Overcast	TOKYO	21	70	75	Cloudy
HOUSTON	14	41	31	28	Cloudy	TORONTO	29	84	28	Overcast
ISTANBUL	20	84	14	57	Cloudy	VENICE	14	57	54	Fair
JAKARTA	30	84	28	25	Overcast	VIENNA	13	55	51	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	22	70	15	59	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	48	24	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	19	44	43	40	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	23	70	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	64	49	46	Cloudy	ZURICH	7	45	37	Showers
LIMA	22	70	15	59	Cloudy					
LONDON	12	54	51	48	Overcast					

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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Western Europe: 4800 kHz and 4800 MHz Medium Wave, 5.975, 6.050, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 8.410, 9.720, 12.075 and 15.870 kHz in the 47, 41, 31, 28 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 14.530 kHz and 14.530 MHz Medium Wave, 25.650, 21.660, 17.865, 15.420, 12.075, 11.820, 9.880, 7.120 and 4.820 kHz in the 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 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